THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No 21. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

PRIVATEERING.

Alleged Chilian Corsair Fitting Out in New York—Complaint of the Spanish Authorities Against Her—Seizure of the Vessel by the United States Marshal—Description of the Steamer—Is the Spanish Commerce in Danger? Etc.

For the past few days the Spanish and Chilian residents of this city have been making inquiries as to the destination of a large steamer lying in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and supposed to be intended to sail as a privateer, with a commission from the Chilian Government, to destroy Spanish commerce on the high seas. The mystery was partially unravelled yesterday, when the *Meteor*, the suspected vessel, was taken in charge by the United States Marshal and prevented from leaving this port.

THE CASE.

The facts of the case, as gathered by the reporter, can thus be summed up:—It appears that some time since the representative of the Chilian Government in this city entrusted a certain party with a special mission. This person was to examine all vessels for sale in the harbor, make inquiries as to their tonnage, swiftness, and price, and report the result of his investigations to those who were empowered to transact the financial affairs of the Chilian Government. The delegate performed the task required of him, and drew up a list of available steamers, such as seemed best fitted for the purpose the purchasers had in view.

Last on the report was the propeller *Meteor*, a vessel of great strength and speed, and possessed of all the requirements of a privateer. The document descriptive of the several vessels was at once placed in the hands of a certain delegate of the Chilian Government, and it is alleged that he, after inspection of the *Meteor*, at once purchased the vessel.

A crew was immediately placed on board the steamer, provisions in abundance supplied, and the supposed destination of the vessel made public. On Monday last a clearance for Panama was requested of the Custom House authorities, and after due inquiry had been made by Surveyor Wakeman the required documents were duly made out and placed in the hands of the interested parties. It was at once determined that the *Meteor* should get up steam and leave the port at an early hour yesterday morning.

THE SEIZURE.

On Monday afternoon reliable information was conveyed to the Spanish Consul and representatives in this city to the effect that the propeller *Meteor*, that was to have sailed on the morrow for Panama, was in reality destined to be transformed, twenty-four hours after her clearance from this port, into a Chilian privateer. Acting upon this information, a Mr. Podestat, one of the *attachés* of the Spanish Legation, at present in this city, made affidavit to the effect that in the belief of the defendant the *Meteor* was fitting out for the purpose of seizing and capturing ships and merchandise, the property of the Spanish Government and its citizens, upon the high seas, the vessel being under a commission from the Chilian Government, with which Spain is now at war. The deponent further stated that if the *Meteor* was allowed to leave the port of New York, such act would constitute a violation of the treaties between the Spanish Government and the United States.

The affidavit was placed in the hands of United States District Attorney Dickinson, who at once issued his monition to Marshal Robert Murray. This official proceeded to Brooklyn, boarded the *Meteor*, and took the vessel in charge. Yesterday afternoon, ex-Governor Andrew and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts appeared as counsel for the owners of the vessel and endeavored to obtain her release; but the District Attorney declined to give the permit until satisfied that the propeller was destined to the uses of a merchant vessel. It is stated that appraisers have boarded the *Meteor* for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the ship and fixing the amount of bonds to be given by the owners; but nothing definite as to the disposition to be made of the case has yet transpired.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "METEOR."

The steamship *Meteor* is a long, low, rakish looking craft, painted black, and sitting most gracefully on the water. She is such a vessel as any old sea-dog would feel proud to command, and such as the knowing ones would select for privateering purposes; but just at present it must be admitted she appears quite harmless, and looks like anything but a buccaneer, not so much as a popgun being visible. The following are her dimensions:—Length on deck, two hundred and sixty-one feet; breadth of beam, thirty-four feet eight inches; and depth of hold, sixteen feet four inches. She is one thousand four hundred and eighty tons burden, was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1865, and is owned by J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston, Mass. She is furnished with two double English direct engines, of sixty-two and a half inch cylinder, and three feet stroke of piston. The machinery was built at Greenock by the Messrs. Horn.

The *Meteor* is a propeller, full ship-rigged, with three decks, the main deck being what is known as "flush," from stem to stern. She is constructed principally of oak and chesnut, and is copper and iron fastened. She was originally built by the merchants of Boston, for the express purpose of catching the *Alabama*, and it is said that she can, under ordinary circumstances, steam easily fifteen knots per hour. The notorious *Alabama* meeting her fate before the *Meteor* was ready for sea, she was chartered by the Government and employed in transporting troops from one point to another along the coast, besides which services she has since made one voyage to New Orleans for purely commercial purposes. She is clipper-built and clipper-rigged, with round stern and sharp bow, and her lines are indicative of great speed.

The steamer was in charge of a deputy United States Marshal during the afternoon and last night; but the captain of the *Meteor* hoped that his vessel would be bonded at an early hour this morning, when she would proceed upon her voyage to Panama. The fires were banked up, but the machinery was kept in motion throughout the entire afternoon. The men were at work, and the officers were walking to and fro on the quarter deck, the vessel presenting no suspicious appearance whatever. There were no curious persons upon the wharf, no noise about the steamer, and everything betokened quietude and peace when the reporter left. Captain Kemble claims that his vessel was about to start upon a regular and legitimate voyage, and that he had nothing but provisions for the ship's use, and seven hundred tons of coal upon her when she was seized by the authorities.

The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, E. Kemble; first officer, J. Betts; second officer, R. Bullen; third officer, F. Kemble.

The crew, including officers and men, numbers fifty-seven, all told.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Fenian Privateer "Cuba."

Our naval reporter has been making vigilant search for the Fenian privateer reported to have sailed on Monday. The story goes that the steamer in question is the *Cuba*, better known as the United States gunboat *Fort Morgan*, whose name was changed from the *Admiral*. She was built by S. K. Pool, Esq., at Fairhaven, Conn., and sold to the Navy Department in 1863. She made her first cruise as a supply steamer in February, 1864.

She is 230 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 17 feet depth of hold, and 1248 tons burden. She was purchased at auction sale, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 4th of September last, by Ward & Co., for $70,000, who fitted her out for the Havana trade. It is said she changed hands about two weeks ago, and our informant, an Irishman, said she was fitted out for a Fenian privateer. The same party informed us that Mr. O'Brien, formerly of the clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, now an Admiral in the Fenian Navy, was to go out in her. If this be true, the Fenian have a splendid vessel for preying upon British commerce.

The shipping news from the Associated Press of Saturday, says under the head of clearances, "Steamship *Cuba*, Sundberg, Baltimore." Here are some suspicious circumstances:—First—What does a ship of her tonnage want in the coasting trade to Baltimore? Second—Captain Sundberg is not Captain "Sunburst!" Third—She was not advertised for Havana or even Baltimore. Freights do not come so easy now-a-days that people do not advertise for them. Supposing the question to be settled that the Fenians have actually managed to get out with a privateer then the result will be that the British steamers to-day (Wednesday) and the Cunarder due at Boston, as well as the Saturday packets, are all liable to fall into the hands of the bould boy of Erin.

It possibly may be the intention of the boys alleged to be afloat to man some of their prizes, and, if this be the case, they will make sad havoc among the Britishers before the boasted wooden walls of Britannia do anything to stop her career. There can be no question that quantities of arms and munitions of war have been changing hands at a brisk rate lately, and the Fenian Brotherhood is said to have purchased a large proportion of them. It is true that a few hundred weapons will suffice to arm a cruiser with four or five pieces of marine ordnance. Another rumor comes to us from another source that the privateer is a Chilian letter-of-marque, under command of Lieutenant Starr.—*N. Y. Times.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*From the Asia's Mails.*)

THINGS IN FRANCE.

Those who watch the course of French politics are beginning to think that the prolonged calm of the Emperor is likely to be followed by a storm before long, and amongst this class an opinion very commonly prevails that the next "sensation" will be a change in the Ministry. It is conjectured that as many as four Ministers may be likely to retire, and the names of two—M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Duruy—have been mentioned as the most likely.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 5) London Times.

The Emperor, when addressing the Nuncio, who, by courtesy, is allowed to be the spokesman of his *confreres*, may have had the Holy Father in his thoughts when he expressed the hope that "the bonds which unite Sovereigns with their subjects may be drawn still closer." Otherwise, there is no particular allusion to any of the political questions of the day. He gave expression to the good wishes customary on the first day of the new year, and the desire that the tranquillity which now prevails may be lasting. The speech is essentially a pacific one, and it is therefore a cause for congratulation. It is interpreted by the public at large, it may be because their wish is father to the thought, as implying extension of liberty, development of prosperity, lowering of taxation, and reduction of armaments.

If this be the true interpretation, nothing ever said or done by the Emperor is more likely to make him popular. These benefits are or should be legitimate consequences of peace not liable to interruption, and they would be hailed with joy by the great majority of the nation. The majority of the nation, after more than ninety years' experience of war and revolution, of despotism and of suffering, seem to be at last convinced that violence at home or abroad is of itself powerless in resolving great questions; and that the tranquillity and welfare of nations are based only on the great principles of justice. The Imperial speech, then, will be received with hope and joy by all who sincerely desire the extension of the public liberties.

THE EMPEROR AT THE THEATRE—A DEMONSTRATION AT THE ODEON.

Paris Correspondent (Jan.) London Telegraph.

The Emperor Napoleon assisted the other evening at the representation of the new ballet, "Le Roi d'Yvetot" (of which Prince Metternich and the Marquis de Massa are among the authors), at the opera. He left the house before the ballet was finished, and his example was followed by the majority of the spectators. The French papers next day announced that the ballet had had "*un succes d'estime.*"

On Saturday there was a manifestation at the Odeon Theatre, at Paris, in honor of M. Barriere, whose play, *Malheur aux Vaincus*, has, as is known, been rejected by the censorship. The occasion was afforded by the revival of the *Vie de Boheme*, by Barriere and Murger. There were loud cries of "Barriere! Barriere!" and "*A bas les censure!*" It is said that M. Barriere is now writing another piece, *Les Petits*, which has as little chance of being passed by the censorship as the last.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN ROME—SPEECH FROM THE POPE.

Rome Correspondence (Dec. 27) Pall Mall Gazette.

On Christmas day the Pope officiated at St. Peter's, with all the pomp and solemnity usual on such occasions. Entering the basilica, he was carried on the *sedia gestatoria* between the *flabelli* or fans of white feathers, and under a canopy of cloth of gold. A tiara, studded with gems, glittered on his head. The Sacred College, the Episcopate, the prelates, the court, and guards of nobles and of Swiss in their picturesque costumes, joined in the procession. The ex-King of Naples, with his mother and wife and the Princess of the family, the diplomatic corps in their state uniforms, the Duke de Montebello, with a brilliant staff, as well as a throng of strangers of every nationality, were present at the ceremony. The Pope chanted the Grand Mass in a firm and sonorous voice. When he went to the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, which was closed to the public, to take off the sacred robes, Cardinal Patrizi, in the absence of the senior Cardinal, who is ill—there are three of the order sick just now, Mattei, Bizzarri, and Tosti—delivered the usual congratulatory address appropriate to the end of the year.

Pius replied in an eloquent extempore speech. He acknowledged the precious support which, since his accession to the pontificate, he had always received from the Sacred College. The Church, which in the middle ages had to resist the ferocity of emperors and the pride of philosophers, had in later days to do battle against heretics and savages, and to check the impetuous onslaught of Islamism. Now, the heresies were springing up again, the philosophers were furnishing up all the old and inventing new forms of infidelity, and the Church had to gird herself for new conflicts against the most desperate assaults from every side. In the midst of the storm that was raging around her there seemed to be a repetition as the mysterious sleep of Christ in the boat of Gennesareth. "This slumber," he went on, "our prayers have hitherto been unable to overcome; it is prolonged perhaps by our sins, perhaps also by the impenetrable designs of Divine Providence to prove and purify us. * * * Men altogether profane have lately put into the mouth of a king the words, 'Let us await the future with trust in Providence.' That should be the motto of the Church, but in a Christian sense. I know not what may happen to us; but I have faith in our ultimate triumph. Let us not spend our time in vain speculations as to the hour and mode of victory, but watch and pray. The sleep of Christ cannot be forever; the day will come when He will awake, when He will command the wind and the waves to be still, and the final triumph will be His."

This speech was delivered with so much spirit and vehemence that the audience several times broke into enthusiastic applause, and the leading cardinal, in kissing the Pope's hand, exclaimed with tears in his eyes, "*Magister, verba vitæ habes.*"

—They have ripe strawberries in Macon, Ga.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Mr. Nichols offered a petition asking that Montgomery avenue be opened to Front street.

Mr. Connell presented a petition and remonstrance relative to Sunday travel.

Mr. McConaughy read a supplement to the bill regulating the election laws.

Mr. Shoemaker read a bill incorporating the Northern Coal and Railroad Company.

Mr. Schell read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Lehigh Slate Company.

At eleven o'clock the Senate went into joint convention to count the votes of last election.

House of Representatives.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who met with an accident at Baltimore, and was suffering from the effects of a broken ankle.

The Committee appointed in 1865 to investigate the alleged attempted bribery of the Legislature made a report in substance as follows:—That thirty thousand dollars was sent to Harrisburg to secure the passage of a bill consolidating the indebtedness of certain railroads; that $5000 in money was paid by Tatlow Jackson, agent of James McHenry, of London, to George Northrop, and by him apportioned among William H. Witte and Albert R. Schofield; that no member received any portion of the funds; that Messrs. Witte, John Jackson, and Albert R. Schofield evaded the Committee, and could not be brought to testify that the lobbies were infested in 1865 by professional borers, of whom the most active and attentive was Albert R. Schofield, pretending to be agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Tatlow Jackson was aided by the men above named, in the belief that money was necessary to secure the passage of any bill, however just, at Harrisburg.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON—MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the bar, to take action upon the death of Hon. Judge Thompson was held at the Supreme Court Room, at 12 M., to-day.

On motion, Hon. George W. Woodward, President, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was chosen Chairman, and John Claghorn and George M. Connaroe Secretaries.

Judge Woodward, on taking the chair, said:—We have met to honor the memory of the late Hon. Oswald Thompson, for a long time President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Orphans' Court, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the Oyer and Terminer, and of the Register's Court of this city and county.

I cannot help thinking, gentlemen, that the occasion is one of great importance and magnitude, as it certainly is of great solemnity. I cannot help thinking that Judge Thompson was the necessary man of Philadelphia, and that this loss is the greatest loss that Philadelphia could have sustained in the person of any one man. I suppose there are many gentleman here, who, from personal and professional relations with Judge Thompson, are much better able to speak about his eminent abilities and his merits as a man than I am. It seems to me that he has fallen a victim in the midst of his manhood to the judicial duties of his station.

I cannot divest my mind of the impression that, in some measure, it is an unnecessary sacrifice. I mean this: If the public authorities of the State and county had provided the local Courts with such conveniences for the transaction of their business as ought to have been provided, Judge Thompson might not yet have been called to his account. I have seen many court houses in Pennsylvania, but do not recollect any in which such inadequate provision was made for the comfort of the judges, as in Philadelphia; and I think it is time for the bar of Philadelphia to take some steps to remedy the evil.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst followed briefly. Judge Thompson, he said, graduated at Nassau Hall, in New Jersey, in 1830, taking the highest rank in his class. He then entered the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, and remained there three years. Judge Thompson fell in the harness, and fell because of the harness.

Mr. Hazlehurt then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia bar feel, with deep sorrow, the loss which this community has sustained in the death of the Hon. Oswald Thompson, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

Resolved, That we hold in the highest esteem the learning, the integrity, and the exalted virtues of the late Judge Thompson; and most sincerely deplore the loss which the bench and the country have sustained by the death of one so eminently qualified for the high and honorable station which he filled.

Resolved, That in recording these sentiments, we desire to adduce testimony to the purity and uprightness of his life, and to the estimable qualities which belonged to him as a man.

Resolved That we most truly sympathize with his bereaved family in that affliction under which they mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a good citizen.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar will attend the funeral of the late Judge Thompson.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to present a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased.

Judge Strong next followed. "For fourteen years," he said, "Judge Thompson had borne the heat and burden of the most responsible position any one could be called to fill. He was called away in the meridian of his power and usefulness. His conscientious efforts to discharge his duties brought upon him his untimely death; but the memory of the just shall always be blessed."

Judge Allison also paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was a just man in all the relations of life. High as he was esteemed, he was never fully appreciated in this community. God gave, God hath taken away. Blessed be His holy name!

Judge Ludlow then made a most touching address. For eight years he had been associated with Judge Thompson. His life was literally worn away in the discharge of his judicial duties. During the last two weeks of the October term of Oyer and Terminer, while a case of great magnitude was progressing, he sat from 10 in the morning till seven at night. He was truly a faithful servant, and we may vainly seek to find one worthy in every respect to fill his vacant chair.

From San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, December 26.—Baez is here. He was inaugurated President for the next four years. The Cabinet of the new President is composed as follows:—Pimental, Secretary of State; Cabral, Secretary of War; Gautier, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The Government is strong, uniting all sections and all parties. Pay no heed to any further rumors of revolutions which may reach you; all such will be put down promptly. The Government has talent and power, and will stand.

This large island is a splendid domain, full of the treasures of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms; and if united to the United States by a treaty of amity and commercial intercourse, would be of immense value to the latter; but all depends upon the action of your Government. If Mr. Seward is allowed to tamper any longer with the best interests of your nation, France will reap all the advantages this island affords, on account of its immense mineral and vegetable wealth; if your Government acts friendly, and lends, by means of its prestige, a helping hand, you will have all that advantage, for the popular feeling leans much more towards the United States than to France.—*N. Y. World.*

—The Inspectors of Weights and Measures at Albany, N.Y., have recently confiscated one hundred and eleven sets of false scales used by farmers and butchers in the State street market and other places of business in that city.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

The following important circular concerning the sale of empty spirit casks with inspection marks thereon, has just been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, January 3, 1866.—From information received at this office, it is apparent that the provisions of the 59th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, in relation to the purchase and sale of empty casks with the inspection marks thereon, are very often disregarded.

By these provisions of the law a penalty of *three hundred dollars* is imposed for the purchase or sale of each cask so marked.

The object of the law is to prohibit the traffic. The penalty is severe, and intentionally so. Both parties to the contract of sale are liable. If the vendor permits the cask to pass out of his hands without removing the inspection marks, he is liable to the penalty. If the purchaser receives the cask with the inspection marks thereon, he also is subject to the penalty.

If there is a purchase or sale of an empty spirit cask with the inspection marks thereon, the intent is immaterial—or rather, the proof of the offense is conclusive as to the intent.

The special attention of all officers of internal revenue is called to this matter, and they are hereby instructed to cause prosecutions to be commenced for all violations of this provision of the law which may come to their knowledge, and to see that the law is strictly enforced in this behalf. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Paris Exhibition.

A resolution will be offered in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a man-of-war to take articles to the Paris Exhibition.

The Constitutional Amendment.

There is considerable doubt respecting the fate of the Constitutional Amendment. If possible a vote will be had to-day. It may be amended.

The Reconstruction Committee is considering one or two other propositions which will cover other points, and this fact will be stated in the House in the course of the day.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—In opposition to the memorial recently before the public, as coming from the Union citizens of Tennessee, a call to citizens who are favorable to the speedy restoration of the State to its proper position of equality and influence has been made to hold a mass meeting on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, to secure this desired end. A hearty and unquestioned endorsement of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson is pledged.

The call is signed by the leading conservative members of the Legislature and most prominent Union men in the State.

The negro testimony bill passed a second reading in the House to-day by a vote of 33 to 36.

Fire and Loss of Life.

DUNKIRK, New York, January 24.—A row of wooden buildings, on Third street, near the depot, nearly an entire block in length, was burned last night. The fire originated in a German emigrant house, through careless exposure of coal oil. Four bodies have been taken from the the ruins burned beyond identification. One man was rescued from the flames so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 23.—The navy steamer *Rhode Island* has sailed to join the West India squadron. The steamer *Kingston* has sailed for New York.

The barque *Mary Sparks*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has arrived, leaking badly.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, January 24.—It is expected that Colonel O'Mahony is about to visit Paris, to confer with John Mitchel in relation to an immediate movement on Ireland.

The Brig "G. F. Ward," of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The brig *G. F. Ward*, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 18th, in latitude 32, longitude 72, 60 days out. She was short of provisions and was supplied.

Death of a Minstrel.

BOSTON, January 24.—Johnny Pell, of Morris & Bros., and Trowbridge's Musical Companies, died to-day, after an illness of several weeks.

—With reference to the action of the Congressional Committee on the subject of Southern war claims, the Mobile *Register*, of the 30th ult., says:—So many thousands have claims for losses sustained at the hands of the Federal authorities, that but few, we apprehend, will ever be paid, however just may be their claims. Congress for the next fifty years will be called upon to legislate on such claims. The past history of war claims is a lesson for the future.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning and prices continue irregular. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. 7·30s sold at 98¾, and 6s of 1881 at 103½; 93 was bid for 10-40s; and 103 for old 5-20s. City loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 91½, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. North Pennsylvania sold at 32@33½, an advance of 2½; Reading at 49¾@50, the latter rate an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 113¾@114; Philadelphia and Erie at 29@30. Northern Central at 44½; Catawissa preferred at 36@39½, a decline of 1½; and common do. at 27, a decline of 1; 54½ was bid for Pennsylvania; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common, and 38 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is less doing. Union sold at 28, an advance of 3; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 68½ for West Philadelphia; 35 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Delaware Division sold at 31; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28 for preferred ditto; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; and 8 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Girard sold at 52. 200 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 94 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; and 61¼ for City.

Oil shares are in fair demand, with sales of Dalzell at 2; Corn Planter at 1; Ocean 15½; Maple Shade, 3¾; St. Nicholas, 44-100; and McElrath at 1½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 7·30s Aug	98¾	500 sh Spencer Oils30	1½
$6000 do....June	98¾	300 sh N Pa R....s30	33
$900 do.....July	98¾	100 sh do... s5wn	33½
$1000 do..........	98¾	100 sh Reading .s10	49¾
$2200 City 6s, old....	87½	400 sh Union Canl its	3
$4000 City 6s, new...	91½	100 sh Del Div........	31
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82.	76	7 sh Cam & Am ...	113¾
$4000 U S6s, '81......	103½	17 sh do.....lots	114
$3000 Cam & Am. 89.	88½	1 sh do..........	114
$1000 Pa R 1st mort.	94½	11 sh do..........	114
$1000 Lit Sch R 7s...	93	45 sh Morris Cl.its..	75
200 sh Big M't'n.....	5½	100 sh Ocean.....30	15½
400 sh Dalzell........	2	300 sh Maple Shade.	3¾
200 sh N Y & Mid'.b30	7½	75 sh Phil & Erie...	29
100 sh Corn Planter.	1	30 sh do..........	30
10 sh N Penna......	32	200 sh N Central.lots	44½
200 sh do..........	32½	100 sh Cata. pt....b5	27
100 sh do.......s60	32½	300 sh St Nich Coal..7·16	
100 sh Reading......	50	4 sh Girard Bk....	52
100 sh do b5	50		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Miller.........	·40	100 sh Corn Plt...b30	1
100 sh St Nich Oil ...	·42½	100 sh Am Gum Pt...	1
100 sh do......2d.	·42½	100 sh do......2d.	1
100 sh Maple Sh...s30	3½	200 sh Junction......	1
1000 sh Dunkard.....	·10	100 sh McElrath.....	1½
100 sh Maple Sh..b30.	3¾	100 sh do..........	1·70
100 sh Junction......	1	100 sh do..........	1·71
100 sh Sugar Ck..b30	4½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139½	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	139½

Market very dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	139¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The Money Market is not so easy, but no advance is quoted on call loans, which are 5@6 per cent. The bank statement made up, excluding the Third National, is not so favorable.

"In commercial paper, no material change. Good names can be had at 9, and choice at 7, and a large list sells at 10@15 per cent. Merchants from the country are beginning to show themselves at the hotels, and under the revival of business, capital promises to command higher interest.

"The failure of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company, so soon after paying 3½ per cent. dividend, excites a good deal of comment upon the street. Parties in the secrets of managements have probably got rid of their stocks with small loss. Mr. Cyrus Curtis has been appointed receiver."

CURIOUS STOCK OPERATION IN NEW YORK.—The following case was tried in New York yesterday:—

John A. Bridgland vs. Lazarus Hillgarten, Joseph Seixfeld, and William Rosenheim This case which involves some curious stock speculations, came up before Judge McCunn yesterday. From the complaint it appears that in September, 1864, the parties to the action made an agreement whereby a large amount, and, if possible, a majority of the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company was to be purchased on joint account, the defendants to act as brokers, buy, receive, pay for and carry the stock for the pool, and each of the parties in interest to give the defendants a margin of ten per cent. on the cost of a proportion of stock equal to his interest. Under this agreement it is alleged that the defendants purchased several thousand shares of the stock; the pool got control of the market; and the stock rose to eighteen per cent. above par value. Mr. Bridgland avers that he paid his ten per cent. margin and two thousand five hundred dollars more, which still remains in possession of the defendants. The plaintiff charges that the defendants in March, 1865, threw upon the market many thousand shares, which were sold at prices considerably above their cost, but that afterwards other shares were sold at greatly reduced prices and heavy losses: that the effect of these sales was to depress and break down the market price of the stock, reducing it to 54½ below its par value; further, that while buying the stock, having complained of a want of money, to carry the pool stock, they were authorized by the plaintiff to obtain a loan on a part of the stock from Henry A. Stone & Son, brokers, and that they in that manner procured $110,000, leaving $30,000 belonging to the plaintiff as a security therefor; that subsequently a settlement and compromise was made by which it was agreed that the parties in interest should lose the ten per cent. margin, and that the defendants should take to their own account and sell the pool stock for their own benefit, releasing the other parties from all losses in consequence of sales already made, and from all further claims. On this statement of his case Mr. Bridgland asks the Court to compel the defendants to pay Stone & Son the amount of the loan; to pay the plaintiff his $30,000 discharged of any lien, and to decree that the plaintiff is entitled to receive any excess of margin above the ten per cent.—an account to be taken if the exigencies of the case should demand it.

The defendants, in their answer, admit the agreement for the purchase of the stock on joint account and a sale of a portion of it by direction of the manager of the parties in interest, but they deny making the settlement or compromise set up by the plaintiff (namely, on account of selling it without authority), and deny also most of the material allegations in the complaint. The matter was adjourned until Thursday for further hearing.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 24.—The receipts and stocks of prime Cloverseed continue unusually small, and good quality is in steady demand, with sales of 200 bushels at $7·75@8·12½ per bushel; but common is not wanted. There is no change to notice in Timothy. Flaxseed is scarce, and in fair demand, with small sales at $3·15.

Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and is in moderate request at $32·50 per ton for No. 1.

There is rather more inquiry for low grade Flour and 1500 bbls Northwestern family were disposed of at $8·50@9 ₽ bbl.; 500 bbls. Ohio do., on private terms; and 200 bbls. Pennsylvania do., at $9·50. The sales to the home consumers take a wide range, say from $7·25 for low grade superfine, up to $13 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is no perceptible change in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales to any extent, we quote red at $1·80@2·17 for inferior and good, and $2·40@2·70 for white. 600 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1. There is a fair business doing in Corn, with sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c., in the cars and from store. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 50c. No sales of Barley and Barley Malt have been reported.

Whisky is dull at $2·26@2·28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $2·25 for refilled.

Markets by Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—The river is falling, with 8 feet of water on the shoals. Cotton is dull to-day; the prices range at from 38@41½c., and 40c. being the ruling figure. Receipts, 160 bales. Sales, 91 bales. Shipments, 96 bales.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton is dull. Flour dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; the prices for common favor buyers. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $29·50. Lard steady but unchanged. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Cumberland Preferred, 47; Illinois Central 120; Michigan Southern, 68½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 102; Canton Company, 45½; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 85; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; U. S. Coupons, 1862, 103½; ditto, 1865 101½; Ten-forties, 93; Treasury Seven-thirties, 98½@99; Gold, 139½.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway

AND THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The absorbing interest which attaches to the proceedings in the suit pending before Justice Read, induces us to present herewith a full report of the argument of Mr. Biddle.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company asked to be allowed to intervene as parties defendant in this cause, which they were allowed to do.

On Thursday, January 12, 1866, Mr. Geo. W. Biddle, on behalf of the petitioners, who intervened, addressed the Court as follows:

Argument of G. W. Biddle for Respondent

May it please the Court, I have been selected to represent the interests of the petitioners, who have intervened in this case, and to express before the Court to-day the united views of my colleagues, not only upon the points presented by the bill, but in answer to the remarks made by counsel in the opening speeches upon the other side. It is necessary to consider at some length the position of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in this case, their relations to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the other companies forming this consolidated through route, from the centre of Pennsylvania and the borders of Ohio to the city of Philadelphia, and why it is that they are here on this occasion.

My learned friend, Mr. Cuyler, took occasion to say that he charged upon these individual companies, as well as upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, an intention purposely to mislead the Court, and, of course, to mislead the community, by setting up a pretence of an intention to build a continuous through line of narrow gauge road from the west, through Pennsylvania, terminating in Philadelphia. I hardly think that when my learned friend made that remark he could have weighed the provisions of the contract which I read before the Court yesterday. Nor do I think that he could have reflected upon the nature of the affidavit under which that contract was presented to the Court, nor the character of the negotiations which had taken place between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the other companies in regard to this contract. I hardly think he could have considered any of these points, or he would not have given utterance to this language. Words, however, are cheap, and at this stage of the proceedings it is not my intention to repel one charge by instituting another. It may be necessary in some future stage of the proceedings to say something of the several relations which the Reading Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company occupy towards the city of Philadelphia. In the later stage of the case it may be important, and at that time I shall be ready to show who are the true promoters of the interests of Philadelphia and who are not. I do not fear that discussion, nor do the petitioners represented by me decline to come into court and enter into it fully.

It is my intention to discuss the provisions of the agreement of January 10, 1866, and I say to every-body within the sound of my voice that we invite the most rigid scrutiny into this contract. We are willing to stand, as far as the interests of the city of Philadelphia are concerned, by the provisions of that contract, and I say this deliberately and advisedly, having almost from the commencement of the negotiations been a party to them, and having, with my colleague, watched with a great deal of interest their progress, and having witnessed their termination but a day or two ago, the delay that resulted from the time the negotiations were initiated in the close of November, 1865, to their completion day before yesterday, having resulted very materially to the interests of this city.

What were these primary negotiations? We find by reference to the resolutions printed on page 19 of this contract, which your Honor has before you, that as early as the 26th of October last, before the contract between the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was executed, viz., in the beginning of November, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company deliberately expressed its determination to form a connection with the city of Philadelphia. On the 26th of October, the English capitalists were still in the country—

Judge Read—Yes, sir; they did not leave until the 1st of November, I think, or the day after.

Mr. Biddle—Well, as your Honor observes, at that time Sir Morton Peto and his friends were in the country, having just completed an extended tour through the west.

Mr. Cuyler—During which time they steadily refused to accept the hospitality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company whenever offered, although repeatedly tendered.

Mr. Biddle—Ah! then the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did coquette with the maiden affections of this then unwedded Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and desired the smiles of our English tourists to benefit their purposes and approve their plans. With this friendly aid, which my learned friend has volunteered, I will continue.

On the 26th of October we find that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That Sir Morton Peto, M. P., Hon. R. J. Walker and T. W. Kennard, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate for and perfect such arrangements and contracts on behalf of the company with other railway companies or persons as they may consider necessary or advisable in relation to the securing the most favorable and advantageous railway connections with Philadelphia and New York cities." So at the very outset we find that on the 26th of October it was a prominent topic of discussion, embodied in the shape of a resolution, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company should secure through railway connection between the west and the city of Philadelphia, and it is a patent feature of this case that this desire was one of the great objects aimed at by the consolidated company.

We find, also, from the affidavits, two or three of which were read before the Court, that as early as the 21st of November negotiations were opened between the Reading Railroad Company and this company in regard to this connection. We find, by the same affidavits, that that negotiation (and I respectfully ask your Honor's closest consideration to these points) was based upon two cardinal points. First, that the rate per ton per mile and per passenger per mile should never be lower between the city of New York and the west than it is between the city of Philadelphia and the west. We see this cardinal principle established in these negotiations at the outset, adhered to closely in the progress, and conceded on the consummation of the contract. Another cardinal point was that the anthracite coal trade, which may be called the local trade of the Reading Railroad and the city of Philadelphia, was to be under the direction of the Reading Railroad Company.

There are subordinate points, as there must necessarily be in the discussion of a contract as important as this, and the wonder is, not that it was delayed so long, but that it was completed so early, securing all these important points to the city of Philadelphia. The third point, in my view, and I think in the view of every intelligent business man in the community, which was debated, but finally conceded to the Reading Railroad Company and to the City of Philadelphia almost on the very day that the contract closed, was the provision giving to the Reading Railroad Company the right to fix the rates on trade going to the west, so that it may always regulate that rate with reference to similar rates from the city of New York. The Reading Railroad has always been identified with the interests of the city of Philadelphia. It has always been located in the city of Philadelphia, and if further proof of its fidelity to the interests of the city were needed, the diligence with which it has guarded this contract would furnish abundant evidence.

You will bear in mind, and I will show you by an affidavit that I shall read in a minute, that by thus securing the same rate per mile to the city of Philadelphia, and in favor of the State of Pennsylvania, it gave an advantage to the city of Philadelphia from which it can never be deprived, because of its geographical position. Referring to this position and the position of New York you will see that no matter where you construct a line, even if it be an air line, which is the shortest and most di-

[*Continued on the Sixth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Conflicting Reports from the Southern States.

From the Times.

In estimating the tone and temper of the Southern people it is unfair to consider them as a unit. We see on the one hand, from the pens of Southern writers, rose-colored pictures of a new prosperity, based on enterprise, industry, and education, and destined to excel all the prestige of the past. But from other writers, and those mostly of the prominent and leading men of the South, we get only gloomy prophecies of a ruined agricultural and a debased social condition.

The cheerful opinions first-named come from the younger in years, the less established in life, the representatives of the young South, who, while perhaps cordially sorry that the experiment of a Southern Confederacy has failed, are still unconsciously elated with the hopes that an absolutely free government holds out to youth and energy. And again, the prophets of evil days are those who in any event have lost all that was most consolatory to their pride of family or estate, and who can see in the regenerated South only a "nation of shopkeepers," with the loss of all that in their opinion gives dignity to a people.

Looking back to the old social position of the South, we find a landed aristocracy controlling its policy. Without formal titles of rank, they had all the essentials of a class nobility. They were the magnates of the land, holding the "poor whites" in a political subjugation designed to keep them ignorant and debased, and maintaining that subjugation by the strong contrast afforded by the condition of the enslaved blacks. Labor was tabooed as disgraceful; and without labor the lower classes of whites remained, socially the nominal equals, politically the serfs, of the great landowners.

We do not expect to see this crushed aristocracy take the change good-naturedly. They are your true conservatives, and their eyes will always turn fondly to the faded glories of the good old days of class legislation and class domination in social intercourse. The same devotion which the Cavaliers gave to "Charlie over the water" when the dread element of popular power dethroned the Stuarts of England, will, for the same reasons, be given by the great planters and statesmen of the South to the lost cause of slavery.

In England to-day, the dead Cobden and the living Bright and Stuart Mill are the inconoclasts of what remains of British aristocracy. Suppose that this English progressive element were suddenly, as has happened here, enabled to open the flood-gates and confer the rights of suffrage on the operatives and peasantry of the kingdom. A few years of tempetuous debate would follow, perhaps a civil war, but in the end we should witness the destruction of the remains of feudalism, the overthrow of class legislation, the destruction of the Church establishment, and, at last, the breaking up of the great landed estates. Doubtless this would bring about a more healthful prosperity and a more truthful greatness for England, but generations would pass before the last jeremiad over the "good old times" of oppression and wrong would be heard.

By a parity of reasoning, we do not expect to see among the first families of the South any demonstrative or really sincere loyalty to the new Union. They would destroy it if they could—but they cannot. It only remains to treat them fairly, and to indulge their little sulks and petulances. Human nature is too weak for such a sacrifice of all past and present prejudices as some of our radicals would seem to require. Why not let these old gentlemen drivel and grumble in their own highly respectable way? Men at the North, who are engaged in the very risky and not-at-all American business of "founding a family," will sympathize with them—but nobody else will care.

It is our duty to see that nothing of the grand principle of the right of man to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is abandoned. Honestly believing that we are acting for the best interests of the Southern masses, we can afford to be liberal to political old age and decrepitude. If the policy of that portion of the Southern press which is truly loyal would only recognize and profit by these evident antagonisms; if, instead of vague platitudes, they would fairly express the irrepressible conflict between class legislation and the "plain people;" if it would become the advocate of universal liberty, founded on universal education, and thus attract to the support of the Government the lower and more numerous classes, and build them up into an industrious and substantial middle estate, they would thus, by the operation of natural laws, and not by governmental tyranny, send home the wedge that would sunder forever the unnatural alliance between the landed aristocracy and the lower classes of the South.

Physical Suffrage.

From the Tribune.

The question of colored suffrage—as for the sake of convenience we call it—must be discussed. Some soft-headed, shallow, and violently fanatical men think to shovel it out of the way, as they thought to shovel slavery; but put it down as you will, and we expect to see it put down a good many times, it will presently come up again to vex us. We have your opinions, but we do not pretend that they are infallible; and we are always glad to listen to what can be said upon the other side. Mr. Senator Davis, if we understand his remarks made in his place on the 16th instant, contends that blacks should not vote—

1. Because a foul odor exudes from their skin.
2. Because their heels make holes in the ground.

We have thought over the matter with all possible care and gravity, but thus far we have been unable to discover what personal fragrance has to do with the right of suffrage. There was, it is true, an ancient notion that kings were naturally sweet-scented, and the courtiers of Alexander the Great told him that his body reminded them of violets—but we believe they lied, and Alexander, who was the best judge, was of the same opinion. All we contend for is fairness. There are in this city thousands of men to whom water, soap, and towels are unknown, or at least unusued luxuries—who though called white by courtesy, carry cuticles grimy with the accretions of years—who are therefore not pleasant to the nostrils of their nicer fellow-citizens; yet they not only vote but they vote often at the same election—they not only vote but they are voted for—they not only vote but they assault and batter those who do notagree with them.

What "exudes from their skins" we cannot say, though we are sure that it is not Balm of a Thousand Flowers, but that which, from morning to night, and so on until the next morning, goes into their skins, is of a compound flavor of camphene and alcohol, and though it may give them a strong, does not give them a dulcet breath. Suppose we should take the ground that these free and independent gentlemen ought to be excluded from the polls on account of their malodorous misfortunes, or rather faults? And if you begin, where are you to draw the line? Are you to turn the election authorities into a smelling committee? Besides, there is no disputing of tastes. Some people like one smell, some another—some flavor the scent of garlic, while to others it is intolerable. By what standard shall we legally, constitutionally, and equitably turn up our noses?

We wish that Mr. Davis, who is a very learned man, had told us by what ratiocination he deduced the fact that long heels are incompatible with an intelligent and honest exercise of the right of suffrage. His speech would have been the most entertaining, erudite, instructive, novel, fascinating, and unanswerable thing on record since the great Slawkenbergius gave to the world his Theory of Noses. Dr. Gall judged men by craniological protuberances, the good Lavater by facial lines; Dr. Davis goes plump down to the heel; he scrutinizes it, he compares it, he measures it, he criticises it, and, glowing with patriotic science, he cries out that the liberties of the land will be endangered if the owner of such a misshapen, elongated, hole-in-the-ground excavating heel is to be allowed to vote! We bow with reverence to the dictum, but we do wish, such is human curiosity, that he had told us the reason why.

For a man does not think with his heel; he does not read with his heel; he does not ask questions with his heel; he does not, unless he be heels over head, make up his mind by, with, or through his heel—not though it were a better heel than the heel of Achilles, and had been soused seven times in the Styx—a most invulnerable, indefatigable, and infallible heel! Davis refers to Cuvier, but we will wager whatever Davis pleases that not one word can be found in all the works of Cuvier upon the connection between long heels and the right of suffrage. These fancies are fascinating, but are they not a little dangerous? By-and by—who can insure us against it?—star-eyed science will be discovering perhaps that men with red hair, or with thin beards, or with bandy legs, are of "an inferior race," unless indeed the red-haired, thin-bearded, and bandy-legged men get the black-haired, bushy-bearded, and straight-legged men under, and cut them off from the felicities of the ballot.

Mr. Davis does not see into what a topse-turvy world he would introduce us, nor how, if these superfine objections were having their swing, he might be objected to for deficiency in personal beauty, though he may be the handsomest man in Congress for anything we know; but then the ugly ones might bring ugliness into political fashion, and put a change into the Constitution adverse to the shape of Dr. Davis' shins, shapely as we shall suppose them to be, and beautiful as they are in the eyes of Dr. Davis' bootmaker. Yes, he might be objected to, and elected from his seat Senatorial, though he cried out never so lustily, "I, too, am a Circassian!"

But, perhaps, if a black were wealthy—and there have been wealthy ones—or if he were well-educated—and there have been such—or if he were not very black—and there have been "blacks" (begging his pardon) as white as the Doctor—perhaps if we could find such, who, after careful measurement of their heels and proper examination of their odor, turned out to be short and sweet, do you think our fastidious Senator would allow *them* to vote? We are afraid not. We are afraid, after all our trouble, he would come pounce upon us with forty fresh arguments, and after all these were refuted, that he would find forty more equally good. Wherefore we beg him to hold fast by his heel-and-odor theory, for, though good for nothing, it is as good as any which he is likely to excogitate.

Beecher Proclaims the Gospel.

From the World.

Mr. Beecher has been lecturing to crowded audiences in several cities of the interior. The first part of his address was a thoroughly New England view of the causes which led to the war—a contest, as he regarded it, with unalloyed liberty and intelligence on one side, and slavery and ignorance on the other. Between two such issues, a war of physical force was, he argued, inevitable. This position of his argument savored more of Mahommedan fatalism than of Christian hope. There was in it far too little confidence in temperate subjection to that true wisdom and sound statesmanship which is ever

"—— with good
Still overcoming evil, and by small
Accomplishes great things and worldly aims."

By these means the path of progress would have been travelled more slowly, but we should have reached the mark more surely and more safely. Many hundreds of thousands of lives—none know how many—would have been spared. We should have saved vast expenditures of that money which should be so contemptible a consideration in the hands of him who has plenty of it, but is so truly important to the daily laborer whose toil it represents, and who is now condemned to work longer for less food, less clothing, and higher rents, and lower position in the social scale. The negro himself has not so far been profited by the sudden change. Mr. Beecher, we believe, expressed an opinion that ten years must elapse before the material condition of the former slave would be greatly improved. But all these issues are those of the past. We cannot recall them if we would. They are dead and have no life in them. "Let, then, the dead bury their dead." All legislation is for the future only, and it should profit by the experience and lessons of the past.

We have sincere pleasure in observing the moderation and practical wisdom of Mr. Beecher on the real questions of the present times. It is true he still clings to certain peculiarly Yankee notions, more than we think is correct in reason or useful in its tendency. It certainly served his purpose with his audience to assure them of their great and remarkable intelligence. It is quite the common custom of legal advocates, in addressing a jury, to congratulate themselves publicly on having hearers so peculiarly intelligent. No other universal dodge endears a pleader so tenderly to the hearts of his hearers, and soothes their reason so gently into acquiescence with his appeals. So many men would rather be told they are shrewd, astute, and knowing than that they are honest, virtuous, or religious; but when Mr. Beecher ascribes the great prosperity of this nation to its "intelligence," without recognizing, by so much as one word, the immense resources which Providence, not our own cuteness or smartness, has placed at our disposal, he teaches men that "wisdom in their own conceit" which is proverbially unfavorable to any high degree of intelligence.

Mr. Beecher, we are sure, cannot fail to see the error of Sir Morton Peto, who, on his return to England, coolly advised the people of his native country to "imitate the resources" of the United States. It would be well, certainly, for that nation to manufacture a chain or two of lakes like those on our northern frontier. Its prosperity would be much increased by creating three or four territories of rich land like Illinois, two or three adequate and appropriate rivers, and a few hundred miles of Rocky Mountains full of gold and silver, and locating them in the middle of their little island. It would be well done if it were done quickly. Will any "intelligent" New Englander undertake the contract? If it could be done either in France, Germany, or England, the prosperity of those countries would be greatly increased. And yet we have all these temporal blessings, and far more than these, to aid our prosperity, with little exercise of our own "intelligence," and far too often with at best a dim and imperfect recognition of the Superior Intelligence which made them all and gave them to us.

But we cannot regard Mr. Beecher with any prejudice. We will not stop to inquire whether it is from sound reasons, the warmth of his own nature, or Christian principles, that he now heartily advocates the happiness, honor, and welfare of our common country, and wisely and honorably yields, in some degree, his own opinions and his own wishes, in certain particulars, to a better and stronger desire for the welfare and genuine union of the nation.

Mr. Beecher boldly proclaimed his own desire for the extension of suffrage, not only to all men, but also to all women—meaning, of course, all women as well as men of every color, though this was implied rather than elaborately asserted in his discourse—believing the exclusion of the "gentler and purer sex" to be a relic of bygone and barbaric ages. The freedmen, too, should have all the rights of labor, rights of contract, civic rights, and the right of suffrage. "But," said Mr. Beecher, in one of his confidential and impressive whispers, "shall we insist upon that? Is it now too late?"

"If I," said he, with one of those humorous shrugs and intonations which would have made his fortune in another line of life which is not popular in New England, "had been President, I would have done differently." But as he would not be President, he would submit, for the sake of aiding the cause of peace and the welfare of the South. And then Mr. Beecher led off in one of those generous and impassioned appeals which reach to the heart of every man who hears them, and has a true and honest heart within him.

He would have Georgia and South Carolina as prosperous as Massachusetts and New York; he would have liberty for the Southern white man; defeated in arms, he should be elevated and made prosperous and happy. Not, he thought, that the cause of universal suffrage should be surrendered; but let the freedman qualify himself more and more for the sacred privilege; let Ohio, also, where the colored man has no vote at all, Michigan, where he has no vote, and other Northern States where he has no vote, cleanse themselves thoroughly before they condemn the South. He would have no more shedding of blood, no hanging, not even of Jeff. Davis, for political offenses; he would have a total cessation of strife; if we are to go on and hang all who have done wrong, where, he asked, would the executions cease?

He urged that it was not only necessary for the welfare of the nation that the North should be generous, but that she should be so thoroughly and heartily in earnest in her generosity that the South could not help knowing and feeling the strength and purpose of her motives and her actions. He exerted the utmost power of his eloquence and vigor in support of these views. What, if he now and then struck wildly at the Democrats? It pleased him, and it does not hurt us.

We are pleased to find so wholesome a change in public sentiment as to permit Mr. Beecher to express so many worthy and Christian sentiments in Erie county, where poor Benedict, the village preacher among the Baptists, was imprisoned, and whence he was carried to Washington, in defiance of all law, because he read and preached too literally from the text of the beautiful sermon once delivered on the Mount.

The Meeting of the French Chambers—Waiting in Washington for the Speech of Napoleon on Mexico.

From the Herald.

From our European news by the *Asia* it appears that the French Senate and Corps Legislatif had been summoned to assemble on the 22d January (last Monday), and that the opposition deputies had held a meeting at which "they had decided to direct their efforts chiefly to the Mexican question." At the same time, from information received from Washington, we infer that the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the House of Representatives will withhold any report or recommendation in reference to this Mexican controversy, until they shall have learned what the Emperor Napoleon has had to say to his Legislative Chambers upon this very important subject. It is generally believed that his speech will embrace the declaration of a purpose to abandon his imperial Mexican enterprise, and an explanation to cover his retreat satisfactory to France. At all events, we have reason to anticipate that the receipt of the Emperor's speech will be promptly followed by such action on the part of Congress as the occasion may seem to demand.

That the Emperor's speech will define a line of policy on his part satisfactory to our Government we have reason to believe from a late significant leading article in the official *Moniteur*, and from similar articles from other leading French journals and periodicals. The purpose of Napoleon thus suggested we find very broadly expressed in the Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge* of December 31, in which the writer says:—"We expect soon to see in the journals which are the recipients of governmental inspiration a note which may permit us to see, in no very distant future, the evacuation of Mexico." From the same authority it further appears that "the highest circles" in Paris "are becoming enlightened as to Mexico and very indignant as to Maximilian, who is showing himself at the same time both incapable and ungrateful to France, to whom he owes everything;" and that "it is even regretted that in the framing of his Government precedents rendered all relations with Juarez impossible." The French journals, it further appears, are quite disgusted with the indifference and ingratitude of Austria, the Power most directly interested in Maximilian's adventure; but a Power which has given nothing towards his support, except an occasional "journalistic paragraph."

All these are but straws, and yet they are sufficient to mark a decided change in the wind, and this change in reference to Mexico may involve a change of Louis Napoleon's policy in reference to Italy, the Pope, the Papal States, Venice, and Austria. It is evident that Austria regards with suspicion this Mexican present to Maximilian, that Napoleon begins to feel that it is a bad investment, and that Maximilian is doing all that he can to turn the tables upon his master, like the mock Prince of Como, with his extravagant presents and expenditures. But, in addition to all these embarrassments, the Emperor of the French is called upon to determine how his experimental empire in Mexico can be sustained when its recognition in any shape or form at Washington has been officially pronounced "impracticable." We cannot, therefore, resist the conclusion that, as Napoleon at Villa Franca made peace when the Italian war began to assume proportions beyond his original estimates, so now with his Mexican scheme, involving him in unlooked for complications, he will gracefully withdraw. We dare say, indeed, that the two Houses of Congress, in waiting for his anticipated announcement of this purpose, are doing so upon official information.

Meantime the Liberals in Mexico, having reduced their predatory warfare to something like a regular system of operations, continue to give Maximilian abundant employment. If he advances his troops to the extremities of his empire the Liberals are up in the interior, and playing the mischief even in the suburbs of his capital; as he withdraws his forces from the borders into the interior again, the Liberals reoccupy the country behind him. In fact, his authority in Mexico is limited to the places and roads occupied and commanded by his soldiers, and every exposed detachment is liable at any moment to be cut off by the invisible but omnipresent Juarists. The Mexicans, through half a dozen generations, have been trained to this business. It is their normal condition. They have never known anything else.

Thus against twenty or thirty thousand French, Belgians, Turcos, and native renegades, the Liberals can keep Maximilian busy for twenty years to come. The savage alternative of their extermination only makes the matter worse for Maximilian. Two hundred of his Belgians, taken prisoners, have protested against this barbarous system of revenge. They say that "they came to Mexico solely in order to act as a guard to our Princess, but whom you (Maximilian) have forced to fight against principles identical with our own;" and that, had the Liberals followed the law of retaliation, their lives would have been sacrificed. "Brener," in behalf of himself and fellow Belgian prisoners, in a remonstrance "to the representatives of the Belgian nation," published in a Liberal paper in the central State of Michoacan, calls upon them to intervene, and says that the Belgian Legion desire to return home, that they have had enough of "this iniquitous war," and he calls "in the name of Belgium, whose honest confidence has been abused."

If such are the sentiments of Maximilian's originally devoted Belgians, it may be imagined that his French soldiers are not over-anxious to remain in his somewhat too dangerous and unprofitable service, and it may be supposed, too, that, apart from the great difficulty of the Monroe doctrine, the Emperor of the French has had enough of his German Emperor and empire over the Mexicans. The empire is a failure, and we expect in Napoleon's speech, which was doubtless delivered on Monday to his legislative bodies, the announcement that the experiment is to be abandoned, with certain indemnities to France. Regarding Louis Napoleon as a sagacious statesman, we can, as matters now stand, reach no other conclusion.

—Lewis Fisher, a fresco-painter, fell a distance of twenty-five feet in one of the Chelsea (Mass.) churches while at work a few weeks ago, and received injuries which have disabled him for life. The trustees of the church lately sent him a bill of seven dollars and sixty cents for damage sustained by the pews on which he fell! So says the Springfield *Republican*.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS.

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FANCY FURS

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My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

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I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 24mSp

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

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The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $423 43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development and on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. (2 20 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 402 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

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Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

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Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

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MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

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Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

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(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.),

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(Late U. S. Pension Agent).

A TRUMP. 1 15 1m

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.

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Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 7 3m

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WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

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Chronometer,

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Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

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CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

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METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

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PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING.

C. P., September T., 1865, No 17.

Claim for paving, etc., $194 62 lot S. E. corner of Sundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.

A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with interest to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
11 15w3m No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
DRIED PEACHES. DRIED CHERRIES.
NEW YORK PLUMS.
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Window and Plate Glass,

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Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

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Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Lumbnoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 1 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 621, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red *hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST

OF

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 14

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.

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VALISES,
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And all styles of goods suitable for

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MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
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FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see F* *Page.*]

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—Another meeting of the friends of the Sabbath was held last evening in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, W. A. Tenbrook, Esq., in the Chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. W. F. Eva, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Legislature reported through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. Junkin, who made some very impressive remarks respecting the prospect of maintaining the cause through the acts of that body.

In alluding to some articles which had appeared in a morning paper of this city, he said that great ignorance had been shown by the writer of the articles in question. Base attacks had been made on great and good men, and in quotations, much injustice had been done to the authors from which he had quoted.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while no proper effort should be omitted for the prevention of the contemplated violation of the Sabbath, our attention should be specially directed to existing and greater violations of the day.

He advocated the resolution in a few forcible remarks, and stated that there ought to be a decided action among Christians and all moral men in reference to the rum shops of this city, and stated that if these should be closed we need not fear that Sunday papers or car running on the Sabbath would meet with encouragement. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Steinmetz, and others, favoring the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

A communication was received from Jay Cooke, Esq., expressing his hearty sympathy with the movement, and regretting that, owing to his residence being out of town, he would be obliged to decline serving as President. The resignation was accepted.

The committee to visit the Mayor in reference to the closing of taverns on Sundays, were vested with power to add to their number.

The clerk was requested to have the constitution and list of officers published in the papers.

On motion it was resolved that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet at the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the Secretary and President of the meeting were instructed to call the Board of Managers together at such time as desired. Rev. Dr. Brainerd favored the agitation of the question of closing taverns on Sunday. He was persuaded that it had already done good. Said he, "Let us persevere, and we will have success." The meeting was then closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Smith.

THE EDUCATION OF METHODIST MINISTERS.—Last evening, at the Union M. E. Church, a meeting was held in regard to one of the special objects by which it is proposed to commemorate the centenary anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist Church in this country—Denominational Education. It will be remembered that it was proposed to raise two millions of dollars as a permanent fund to educate ministers of the M. E. Church. To further this purpose was the design of this meeting.

Bishop Ames addressed the meeting at length, adverting to the evident fact that the prosperity and life of a nation depend upon the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among the people; and adverted to the history of the past Republics of Greece and Rome, tracing the causes of their downfall in the lack of virtue and education among the masses.

The Centenary Anniversary particularly commends this great duty of educating the future preachers to the hearts and sympathies of all the Church to fulfil, the declaration that to whom much was given much shall be required. The colleges of the Church are great balance-wheels, that keep up and equalize the circulation from age to age. The people scarcely know yet this conservatism, but in the future they shall possess its power.

Bishop Simpson referred to the great numbers of the Church, it having about nine hundred and thirty thousand communicants within it. Thus, God having blessed them with such vast numbers, has devolved upon them a more earnest and greater task than other denominations. These others had older and better endowed theological seminaries. This was not true in the West, wherein, in some States, they had more colleges and more students, but in the East the reverse was the case, from the other Protestant denominations having been earlier on the ground and preoccupied the field. Thus arises the necessity of greater exertions to enlarge the seminaries, to cultivate and gather in the fruits of the harvest. He honored other churches for their great advancement: he bade them God speed therein; but the Methodist Church must awake to the necessity of this action, or it will lose most of the young persons from its own communion, they being attracted otherwise by the power of educational associations. For these associations are very strong, and the church that controls their education will obtain the greatest numbers.

THE INSANE AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—On January 1, 1865, there were in the institution 562 patients, 202 men and 360 women, 35 in all, giving a total of 921 who were under treatment during the year. The daily average of patients was 190 men, 376 women; 574 in all. Few persons, perhaps, have any idea that there are so many insane people in Philadelphia, yet this is only one of the several institutions of the kind.

During the year there were 353 patients discharged as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged cured	82	92	174
Discharged improved	27	21	51
Discharged unimproved	7	9	16
Died	52	60	112
Total	168	185	353

December 31, 1865, there remained in the institution 199 men, 369 women, 568 in all; showing an increase for the year of only six, there being an actual diminution of three men, and an increase of nine women.

In his report Dr. Butler urges that the building now occupied by the insane poor of Philadelphia be devoted to the purposes of a House of Correction, and that new buildings, better adapted to the curative treatment of the patients, be erected on a farm further removed than the present location from the city. He thinks that there are men enough among the patients to work a farm of fifty acres, and that with proper facilities a large part of the labor of the institution of all kinds can be performed by the patients, both male and female.

ADMINISTERING RAW-HIDE.—Yesterday on Chesnut street, above Eighth, a fashionably dressed young woman was seen to approach a tall man wearing a military cap, and as soon as she got within striking distance to apply a cowhide to his shoulders. The attack took him by surprise, and he did no more for a few moments than try and ward off the blows. Recovering himself, he seized the cowhide and attempted to wrest it from her grasp. This he was not able to do, and finding a large crowd gathering, he took refuge in a neighboring house. Upon his leaving his assailant walked off. Persons stated that he was a General in the volunteer service, and the reason for the chastisement was the circulation of reports prejudicial to the character of the assailant.

HEARING OF PROFESSIONALS.—Yesterday afternoon the batch of professional thieves arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the robbery of J. T. Taylor, of Ohio, of his pocket-book, containing $500, had a hearing at the Central Station. Mr. Taylor was unable to recognize any of the prisoners as having been present on the platform of the car at the time he was robbed. They were accordingly discharged. Chief Detective Franklin stated that hereafter when thefts were committed he intended to visit all dens where professional thieves were in the habit of congregating, and arrest every one found there, and warned them not to frequent such haunts.

MAN DROWNED.—About half-past eleven o'clock last night an unknown man fell overboard at Green street wharf, and was drowned, in spite of the efforts of about a dozen police officers to save him.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A gentleman connected with the Engineer's Department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard for some three years past, and having just resigned, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a signet ring, from a number of his friends with whom he had been officially connected, as a token of their esteem and friendship. Our readers are indebted to this gentleman for several humorous productions emanating from his pen, under the *nom de plume* of "Pookins," and will join with us in wishing him God speed in his new sphere.

ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.—Mr. A. C. Schnell, of Warren, Pa., writes to Alderman Hurley, of this city, that he is a victim of the bogus General McCook, and desires information when the trial of the rascal will take place, that he may appear as a witness. The letter does not state the amount he has been swindled out of.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS.—The coming spring will open with brilliant prospects for Camden. There are a number of improvements projected, including several business structures, and heavy contracts are already made for the erection of dwellings in various parts of the city and suburbs. A company of capitalists has been formed with the view of supplying the increasing demand for houses. It is said they will put up about one hundred this year, and will add from year to year to meet the requirements of our growing city. Mr. Garrison will also build a row of houses on his grounds in North Ward; and several of our citizens, in each of the Wards, will add to the number. This spirit of enterprise will extend over the city line, and infuse new life into Kaighnton; and on the east side of Brace road, over the city line, James Henry, Esq., has just completed a splendid residence near the Newton school house, in which vicinity several houses were built last year, and more are contracted for. Altogether, the building prospects of Camden are very encouraging for the coming year.

ENLARGING THE CITY BOUNDS.—The propriety of enlarging the city bounds, by embracing all the suburbs within the corporate limits of Camden, is freely discussed and warmly advocated by a number of our citizens. Several propositions in regard to the line have been made, and there seems to be more diversity of opinion upon this question than upon the necessity of consolidation. One line advocated is to take in all west of the Mount Ephraim road, making a continuous line to John M. Kaighn's property, even with the "Line Ditch," and continue to the bridge over the same. Others desire to strike a straight line from Cooper's Creek Bridge south, and continue south until all of Centreville and Stockton is embraced in the city limits. We believe our rural neighbors are by no means desirous of the association.

NEEDS REPAIRING.—The Camden County Court House is in a bad condition in many respects, and needs immediate repairing. One of these defects is the bad arrangement of the flues, which admit the foul odors from the sinks and prison cells into the Court Room, filling the apartment with noxious vapors, which interfere materially with the transaction of business. These defects should be at once remedied, for they make it unhealthy for the judges, and all who have business to transact during the sessions of court.

CHICKEN STEALING.—There seems to be a gang of thieves prowling about the suburbs of Camden, whose special aims and business seem to be in stealing chickens, geese, turkeys, etc. A short time time since one man lost about twenty-five turkeys, which he never recovered. Very little mercy is shown to these depredators when caught and convicted. On Monday one of them took a voyage to Trenton, under the care and guidance of the Sheriff, where he has been assigned to special duty for a year in the State penitentiary.

THE CHRISTMAS-DINNER COMMITTEE of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION respectfully acknowledge the following donations received for the dinner given to the poor on Christmas Day.

On behalf of the Committee,
J. H. BURDSALL,
Chairman Committee.

A Friend (by Miss Waples)	$10·00	Mrs. Jackson	$1·00
		Mrs. J. Clarke	1 00
Thomas W. Price	5 00	Mrs. J. Parker, Jr.	1 00
Mrs. J. W. Early	3 00	Miss Quayle	3 00
D. S. Witberger	5 00	Mrs. Cadmus	2·00
Mrs. Mason	1 00	Mrs. W. C. Stevenson	1 00
Mrs. George Evans	1·00	Mrs. E. Young	1·00
Mrs. Burton	1·00	Miss E. L. Stevenson	2 00
Miss Willis	1·00	D. H. Merriman	5·00
Mrs. Jas. A. Grace	1·00	A. Winchester	5·00
Mrs. S. Clinton	1·00	Mrs. Jos. Chubb	2·00
Mrs. L. R. Walker	2·00	Mrs. Moore	1·00
Mrs. Sea	1·00	John T. Lewis	5·00
Mrs. A. Winchester	1·50	James H Bryson	2·00
Wm. H. Thaw	5 00	John Yard, Jr.	2 00
John Parker Jr.	2 00	John J. Dovey	1 00
J. B. Brenniser	1·00	Mr. Miles	1 00
E. T. Frambes	1·00	R. H. Beaty	5 00
B. K. Souder	1·00	Mrs. J. Meade	3·00
Miss Blair	50	Miss Looney	2·00
Mrs. Miller	25	Mrs. R. D. Clinton	1·50
Jay Cooke & Co.	5·00	Mrs. J. Stairs	1·00
Harry De Haven	5·00	Mrs. Shultz	1·00
Mrs. Dr. M. Wistar	10·00	Miss S. Scott	1·00
Miss E. Kenny	1·00	E. Tracy	5·00
A. Richardson	2·00	Mrs. Rebecca Gilbert (Burlington, N. J.)	2 00
Body & soul (N. B. P.)	5·00	J. P. Simons & Bro.	5 00
Elijah J. Cattell	5 00	A. B. S.	5·00
J. S. Lovering & Co.	5 00	George Kelly	5 00
J. M. Maris	2 00	Samuel Powell	1·00
D. P. Cubberly	2 00	Mrs. Dr. James	1·00
George L. Brown	2 00	Mrs. Sinn	1 00
Collins West	1 00	Mrs. Sappington	1 00
William C. Mulligan	2·00	Wm. W. Franklin	1 00
R. V. Massey	5·00	C. W. Zimmerman	2 00
Friends (by Israel		Owen D. Roberts	1 00
Peterson)	20·00	Rosa Watts	2·00
Mrs. Samuel Work	3·00	H. Walker	1 00
Mrs. Closson	50	Mr. Nesbet	50
Miss Kate Mercer	1·00	T. Prettyman	50
Miss Anna Roberts	1 00	Miss Rose	50
M.	5 00	Miss Quigly	50
Mrs. J. M. Garretson	1·00	J. M. Johnson	50
Charles Scott	5 00	M. P. Hand	1·00
A lady	5·00	Sundry donations	2·00
S. Milliken	10 00	J. B. Wiswell	2·00
Miss Waln	5·00	C. Prettyman	50
Mrs. Morse	3·00	J. L. Turner	1·00
J. R. Brown	1 00	Phœbe Jenison	50
W. B. Green	1 00	Dr. Joseph Parrish	2·00
S. J. Orr	1·00	Cash friends	2 20
Mrs. C. Thompson	50	A. C. Richards	1·00
Mrs. Susan Green	50	A. R. Cutler	1 00
Mrs. E. Swope	50	Mrs. Dr. Knox	1 00
Horace Binney, Jr.,		R. Berry	1 00
and friend	10 00	Mrs. J. H. Boone	1·00
W. J. P. Ingraham	2·50	Robert Boone	1 00
Alexander Irvin	20 00	Mrs. R. Boone	1·00
D. J. Chapman	1·00	C. N. Volan	1 00
William Magee	2·00	M. E. Boone	1 00
Theodore Bremer	2·00	William H. Martin	2 00
Theodore Oves	2 50	Dr. Wright	1 00
George Hubbard	1·00		
Murphy & Koons	3·00		$313 75

H. H. Soule, 2 turkeys; W. C. Stevenson, John A. Hannum, David Conrad, L. R. Walker, E. J. Kenney, T. Milliken, S. Townsend, E. S. Yard, J. Casper, W. H. Slocum, S. T. Canby, each 1 turkey; T. Sappington, 2 turkeys; Wm. Snyder, Samuel Bispham, John S. Bispham, J. Thornley, D. M. Karcher, E. Karcher, T. Steel, each 1 turkey; James Watts, 2 turkeys; Mrs. E. Keen, Mrs. T. F. Bitting, Mrs. James A. Grace, Mrs. M. Keyser, Mrs. Cruise, S. Milliken, each 1 turkey; A Friend in New Jersey, 4 chickens; J. Brummell, 1 ham; Mrs. Canby, 2 bushels potatoes; Mrs. Dr. Bell, potatoes and turnips; A Winchester, potatoes; J. C. Campbell, half bushel cranberries; John Seitz, 10 lbs. almonds, etc.; J. H. Burdsall, Mr. Upham, each 1 large cake; Mrs. E. Knight, C. H. Brussbert, William Snyder, each 1 cake; Mrs. Lehman, 2 cakes; Mrs. Ireland, doughnuts; Mrs. Welliand, 2 cakes; A Friend, 1 cake; Mrs. Peeter, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Haywood, each two pies; Mrs. Conover, 3 pies; Mrs. Elsegood, 3 pies; Mrs. Siemvell, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Bride, Mrs. Roberts, each 1 pie; Mrs. Markland, 2 pies; Miss Waples, 12 pies; Miss Lees, 1 pie; Mrs. Brown, 3 pies and bread; Mrs. Palmer, 12 loaves of bread; Mrs. Gillette, 2 pies, apples, and piece of beef. 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON, Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE ORIGINAL PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS, VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST. 240 SILVER BELLS. A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS. The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.

Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. To commence at 7¼.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 23 5t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.— Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,— CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS EVENING, GRAND REVIVAL of the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, by Dion Boucicault and J. H. House, styled ARRAH-NA-POGUE; OR THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

Mr. T. F. GLENNY, his first appearance in this city as SHAUN THE POST.

Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.

(The two originals of these characters in America.)

This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR. New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM. NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood. NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE, Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London. All the original music Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra. NEW PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS by John Dacey and assistants, and a CAST OF CHARACTERS, which even surpasses the great cast enjoyed by this drama last summer. ARRAH-NA-POGUE will constitute the entire evening's performance. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON will be the only matinee representation of ARRAH-NA-POGUE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 27, EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when the RED ROVER will be performed.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼. JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT. WEDNESDAY, Tom Taylor's Beautiful Comedy called BABES IN THE WOOD.

Jeremiah Beetle .... Mr. J. S. CLARKE

To conclude with Boucicault's Roaring Comic Drama, THE FAT BOY.

Waddilove .... Mr. J. S. CLARKE

To commence with the Comedietta of WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Mrs. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott Jr., &c.

THURSDAY, Buckstone's Comedy of LEAP YEAR; OR THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE. To conclude with Foole's Immense Farce of TURNING THE TABLES. To commence with the Comedietta of WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
SATURDAY—A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. First week of the gifted young artiste, MISS JEAN HOSMER. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, FAZIO; FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE. OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Bianca .... Miss JEAN HOSMER
Arabella .... Miss E. Price
Fazio .... E. L. Tilton

To conclude with the glorious farce of THE ETON BOY.

Dabster .... Stuart Robson
Captain Popham .... Owen Marlowe
Fanny .... Mrs. C. Henri

FRIDAY, Benefit of Miss HOSMER, when she will appear in two characters.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS. Re-engaged for one week more. Also, MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA, the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. 50 Horses and 100 Performers. WM. F. WALLETT WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL! ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, January 25, 1866.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. ABEL & RISLEY, the original projectors of the popular "La Coterie" Fancy Dress Subscription Hops, which have been given under their superintendence at Concert Hall, Academy of Music, and Cape May, respectfully inform the citizens of Philadelphia that they have completed their arrangements for a grand fete, a la "Carnival de Venice," which as far as ingenuity, energy, and expense will admit, undoubtedly will exceed anything hitherto presented to their notice.

They take this opportunity to express their thanks to their many subscribers for the faith evinced in the success of the undertaking, and with the earnest wish that the evening of Thursday, January 25, may prove propitious in every respect,

Subscribe themselves most obediently,
PETER E. ABEL,
HARRY C. RISLEY,
JOHN C. RISLEY.

REGULATIONS.

Tickets of Admission .... Ten Dollars

Holders of subscribers' and Complimentary Tickets will enter from Broad street.

Carriages will set down heads south and take up heads north.

Audience Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre, must be presented at the door on Locust street.

The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the *Grand Entree* will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. The Ball will close at 2 o'clock.

The Wardrobe will be in charge of responsible parties, and every facility will be afforded to prevent confusion.

Supper will be served at 11 o'clock, *a la carte*, in the Foyer.

An efficient police will be present, and every effort will be made to maintain good order.

Messrs. RISLEY, at the Continental Hotel, and Mr. P. E. ABEL, at Peterson's Book Store, 306 Chesnut Street, are the only parties authorized to receive subscriptions for tickets.

COSTUMES AND FANCY DRESSES FOR LA COTERIE CARNIVAL, can be obtained from the Wardrobe of L. A. PHILLIPS, Costumer from New York city, at his rooms, No. 910 Chesnut Street (over Robinson's Picture Store). 1 24 2t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.

Members of the Young Mænnerchor who may not have received their tickets for the Masquerade Ball are respectfully requested to call for them at the hall of the Society, N. W. corner of FOURTH and VINE Streets, (entrance from Vine street), between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 29th of January, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TICKETS ARE ONLY TO BE HAD BY SUBSCRIPTION. Applications for tickets will be received by the Managers, or by the Committee, at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, N. W. corner FOURTH and VINE Streets (entrance from Vine street), from 10 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. STOTTWERK, from New York, will open his large and varied stock of costly costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the above-named hall. 1 24 2t

CONCERT HALL. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF ROBERT HELLER, AND HIS PHENOMENAL, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE, TERRIBLE, STUPENDOUS, AND UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER, THE

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WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The Piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 11

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK. THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS! The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 412 pounds. Miss LIZZIE REED. The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds. ZURULY FANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia," having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market; together with 10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.

Admission to view the whole, 35 cents. Children, 20c. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT SALES

GOVERNMENT SALE.— LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at Auction at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, Etc. Etc. Etc.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, February 14, WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER, AND 3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS, Consisting in part of

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille;
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound;
1000 do do small quarto;
325 do do fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
3000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;

Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfm12 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. CUYLER HOSPITAL, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, January 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, known as Cuyler Hospital, as follows:—

17 Frame Buildings, containing about 16,709 feet of Flooring Boards, 189,840 feet of Tongued Boards, 41,390 feet of Rough Boards, 4144 feet of Shelving Boards, 189,740 feet of Hemlock Scantling.

Also, Wooden Wash Troughs, Upright Boilers, Tin Boilers, Iron Range, Brick Oven, Flag Staff, Iron Hoisting Machine, Iron Wash Stands, Wooden Wash Stands, Office Desk, Sentry Boxes, Iron Soil Containers, Iron Hoppers, Iron Sinks, 7500 Bricks, 10 Doors, 6 Sash, 2 Cedar Tanks, one holding 1000 gallons, the other 2500 gallons. A lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures (assorted sizes), Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Bibb, Hose, and Stop Cocks (assorted sizes).

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within twenty (20) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds.

By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. Army. 1 20 6t

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz.:—

Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.

Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.

Same time and place—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lowman & Souther, builders.

Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.

One (1) Locomotive Tender.

Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.

Same time and place:—

Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.

Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.

Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.

Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).

One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—

25 gallons Alcohol,
534 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
50 pounds Ammonia,
339 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
586½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1-16 pounds Calomel,
237 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
73½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
66½ bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
236 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
123½ pounds Ground Ginger,
1518¾ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
40½ pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1553 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697¾ pounds Rosin,
788¾ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,

Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrow root, Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Sirup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gunan's and Powell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutgalls, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.

Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22, 1866.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.

1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.

76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages.

370 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable.

599 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.

161 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.

149 Pack Saddles.

2637 Nose Bags, new.

179 Carpincho Skins, new.

180 yards Green Baize, new.

835 pounds Iron Wire, new.

25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.

35,628 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc., Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on

Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.

Four hundred good and serviceable mules.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, Smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.

36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12 pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.

18 326 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for Smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.

432 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.

340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.

604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian." Calibre 54, new and repaired.

17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.

192 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."

27 Rifles—"Henry's" and "Spencer's."

1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.

525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.

1072 Sabres and Swords.

6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, Rifles, and Pistols.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.

A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,

No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 12t Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets.
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.

Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vices,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Letter Presses,	
Halters,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360 pounds, serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

534,403

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.— SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 tf31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—

Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

The Sabbath for the Laboring Classes.

It may be thought that the "Sunday question" should be canvassed only in the pulpit, It is, indeed, a question for the pulpit, for *the Church* is concerned. But it is likewise a question for the press, for *the world* is concerned. In urging the claims of the Sabbath, it should be remembered that there were, by God's direct appointment, three great paradisaical institutions, and that the Sabbath was one of them. The first in order is labor. The second is rest on the holy Sabbath. The third is matrimony. These are the three essential conditions of human existence. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat. If a man do not rest in the midst of his labors, he will soon rest altogether from his labors; and if he neither marry nor are given in marriage, the race will become extinct. No sane man will argue that all things would go on prosperously if the wheels of human industry should stop; nor can we get many out of a mad-house who would defend the abolition of marriage. How, then, is it, that so many deny, if not in words, yet in practice, the obligations of that other institution of Heaven which lies between the two, defended, it would seeem, by both, because more sacred than they? How can men fall down and worship without any hypocrisy two of the divinities of Paradise, and refuse even ordinary respect to the most God-like of the three?

Before man fell, and sin entered our fair earth; before the brothers CAIN and ABEL quarrelled about religion, and a brother's blood cried to heaven for vengeance from between the very horns of the altar—anterior to all this, in an atmosphere of perfect holiness, while God was yet spending "the cool of the day" in Paradise, walking as friend with friend in company with its earthly lord—before the serpent stung our mother—was the Sabbath an institution of earth. And as it was before all religions which have so long blessed or cursed mankind, so shall it remain after all religions but the one that is true shall have been swept away. Type of what is indestructible, whatsoever else of earth may be lost in ths lapse of ages, the Sabbath shall remain forever.

The first idea of a Sabbath, is that of rest. Just as certain as the huge wheels and massive bars of a machine will wear and tear each other into destruction, if not repaired by the mechanic and lubricated by oil, will man, with all his exquisite proportions, wear down to premature death, if not refreshed with sufficient and periodic rest. Above all men living the working man should be jealous of the Sabbath. The rich may spend half the summer in travel, at the springs, or by the sea-side. But the laborer is ever at the wheel, and such is the scantiness of reward for his toil and the greediness of many masters who employ him, that if God did not legislate for him, and in spite of himself and his task-masters *command* him to rest one day in seven, he would not live half his days, but would die, at once slave, drudge, and suicide. The Sabbath is the workingman's jubilee. It is his great day of equality. Six days men seek their level as before each other. On the Sabbath they are equal or unequal as before God! Yea, the veriest menial chained to the wheel, may, on that day, raise his head in the pride of an august ancestry and noble destiny, and tell his cruel captors, "I am nobler than you all. He only is a freeman whom the truth makes free, and all besides are slaves."

We have often been struck with the advantages of the Sabbath to the working classes, not only physically, but *morally and intellectually*. It is for the interest of the rich and the independent that those who do their work should be good citizens. They are the thews and sinews of humanity. They have minds as well as hands. Divine Providence has often honored them as a class. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a unit in their sum. And we generally find that when God has got some great work to accomplish—when He wants a man to arrest the lightning flash, or to be an apostle of the Cross, He chooses from among the conit would seem, that genius is not the heritage gregation of the poor to show to His creatures, of riches, or the birth-right of princes, but His own peculiar gift. The Sabbath is the workingman's "learned leisure." It is his "*grove*" and his "*porch*." The Church is his great academy of sciences—above all, of the science of eternal life. The pulpit is his stronghold and defense, and when we consider that in this land there are ten thousand preachers of every grade, and color, and name, plying their strength, and bringing forth the results of the reading and study of the week—nay, of their whole lives—every Sabbath day—when we consider this, we are overwhelmed with a sense of the condition to which our country would be degraded without such appliances, and rejoice and give thanks that one day in seven the doors of the temple of Mammon are shut and the gates of the houses of God are open.

Looked at in its bearings on the national life, our Sabbath must be more than mere cessation from ordinary occupation. There must be *contemplation* as well as rest. We cannot, we should not permit our *Christian* Sabbath to be superseded by the saturnalia of the *Continental* Sunday. The idea that leisure can have any other purpose than amusement and dissipation—that man can exhibit any tokens of reverence for a Being higher than himself—must not be let die out of the public mind. Philadelphia must not become, like Paris, the capital of suicide. We must learn to rest ourselves. We must clothe us with the stability and power of repose, and then impart a certain concentration, coolness and compactness to our intellectual and practical energy, and preserve to us such a healthful, natural tone of feeling, that *simple pleasures* shall retain their power to gratify the heart and fill up the measure of our desire. If our pen were as the flaming sword which turned every way to guard the *Tree of Life*, we would make it flash the brightest and cut the deepest in the defense of our holy Sabbath.

The French Atheists presumed to alter the laws of heaven, and decreed that France should have a Sabbath once in ten days. As well might they have commanded the summer to smile upon the earth once in ten thousand years—as easily could CANUTE make the tide go back as could any man or monarch alter with impunity the regulations of the Almighty. France tried two experiments as unique as awful. She tried to do without a God, and to do without His Sabbath. She could do neither. France must have a God, though she does not worship Him, and she must have a Sabbath, though she degrade herself in desecrating it.

Shall we have a day of rest? Man and woman—the very beasts of the field—the very earth itself—the Church, the nation—all voices melt into the all-mighty yea! We shall have a Sabbath. It is like some lovely but lonely island, cut off from the great continent of Time, around which swells and roars the ever restless "sea of troubles," and from which man may behold the "better land," "where there is no sea," and where "there shall be no night," and where "the weary are at rest."

Complanter and our State Legislature.

It would seem that our worthy representatives at Harrisburg are suffering from a mild attack of CORNPLANTER upon the brain. Last week the descendant of "the big Indian" at one fell swoop demanded the whole of Oil City and its vicinity, upon the ground that the Legislature had given it to him in token of their appreciation of his services rendered at some previous period, the particulars of which are not minutely described. But one fact is evident; the heirs of CORNPLANTER are anxious to "strike ile," and they consider Oil City a good opening. We are not prepared to say what are the merits of the scheme, but we imagine that there is "a snake" of most magnificent proportions concealed in it somewhere. We suspect that some white men are engaged in the project, and that "the red man" is simply the catspaw intended to draw the chesnuts out of the fire for the benefit of others.

The resolution introduced into the Senate to appropriate five hundred dollars to erect a monument over the old chief's grave, sounds very much like a grim joke. The aborigines ask for bread, and the Legislature proffer them a stone; they demand oil for their lamps, and receive an ornamented grave. It is very likely that CORNPLANTER'S services deserve some requital, but we cannot conceive how a sculptured tombstone will exactly indicate our appreciation of his deeds. If it can be shown that he did us a great benefit, and never received a proper remuneration, let him be paid for the benefit of his heirs, but let the discussion of the matter close, and things of weighter importance occupy the time and attention of the body. If any just claim exists, such as is spoken of in the resolution, it is to our shame that it has remained unpaid for over half a century; but if it is a peculation in prospect, the best mode of disposing of it is to kill it quick, and go to work at the business which citizens elected and sent our representatives to Harrisburg to transact.

A NEW CENSUS.—A resolution introduced into Congress yesterday contemplates the taking of a census during the present year. It is a matter of deep interest to many to know how our population stands as compared with what it was in 1860, before we were visited by the curse of war. The taking of the census at the present time would no doubt assist the various departments in making up their estimates, and might, in certain contingencies, be found to be a measure of economy. The new attempt at reconstruction is a delicate one, and all concerned in it should move with caution, and be in possession of all the light and knowledge that can possibly be obtained. A new census would be of vast information in many cases where doubt and uncertainty prevail.

OFFICE OF THE COAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, January 23, 1866.—At a special meeting held to-day, the greatest ever held by the trade, nearly all the large operators being represented, the members present producing over five millions of tons of coal per year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have entered into a contract for the construction of a through line of railroad from the West, through the coal regions of Pennsylvania to the cities of New York and Philadelphia; and

Whereas, The line of road to be constructed under the said contract will furnish cheaper food to our workmen and additional markets for our productions; therefore

Resolved, That the proposed railroad connections will be of great advantage to the coal trade, and cannot fail to add largely to the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the connection offered by the proposed railroads between the rich agricultural districts of the great West and the coal fields of Pennsylvania, carrying provisions at New York rates per mile and charging only for the actual distance carried, will secure to the mining interests a new and valuable source from which to derive an abundant supply of cheap food.

Resolved, That the opening and development of the great bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania, by the construction of the proposed railroad through the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, and Clarion, will add greatly to the prosperity of the State, and to that of the city of Philadelphia, by strengthening its present position as the great coal market of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty, therefore, of this Coal Exchange and its members to lend all aid in their power to the proposed enterprise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in all the daily newspapers, and the *Mining Register* of this city, and the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville.

Attest,
A. B. GONDAS,
Secretary of the Coal Exchange.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

We continue to-day our communicated articles upon the subject of the sanctity of the Sabbath. We shall leave nothing undone to throw the matter fully and fairly before the people:—

A Plea For Oppressed Carmen.

To the Editro of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—Sir:—The laws of God and of Pennsylvania protect the working-man. Capital shall not oppress labor. Their relations I shall, God willing, endeavor to point out in a future paper; at present let us look at the cruelty exercised over conductors and drivers Seventeen hours a day they are required to labor. Seven hours only are left for the repose and sleep, without which "tired nature" has no restorer. Car riders, and car company Presidents, and car-stock owners, come up and look this question in the face. Is it right? Is it reasonable and just to force these men under such a yoke of bondage?

In the olden time, in Jeff Davis' own State, a slave was tasked to pick—that is, to gather off the stalks in the field, twenty-five pounds of cotton per day. Whether this rule was universal I cannot say; but "Uncle Tom's cabin" shows the slaves were tasked by quantity. I know that in Mississippi twenty-five pounds was the rule on some plantations, and that on some exalting occasions, and when time for fun in the afternoon was desired, some would bring in their twenty-five pound basket before 12 o'clock. And we people of Philadelphia exact seventeen hours off our car-men!

In Israel of old, Isaiah (lvii, 3) reproves the people for this kind of oppression. "Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure, and exact all your labors." It it was a sin, deserving the prophet's reprobation and God's wrath, to exact all labors off the oppressed people, can it be a duty in us? "For among my people are found *wicked* men; they lay wait as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men; are become great, and waxen rich They are waxen fat, they shine; yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper; and the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these *things*? saith the Lord; shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"—Jer. v.

Let us ask ourselves, are we not verily guilty concerning our brethren? Are we not setting snares? Having waxen rich, have we not thrown our surplus cash into a joint stock concern to buy traps and catch men? Seventeen hours a day for freemen, in free Pennsylvania!! Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Charleston, lest the daughters of the slaveholders rejoice, lest the sons of the aristocracy be glad. No, my friends, this is cruelty, this is oppression.

What time have these "poor men"—to use the *Press*' phraseology—to rest? How long can the conductor sit down by his own fireside, with a little prattler on each knee, and a lovely wife, bustling about, preparing a midnight supper for a husband worn down and exhausted by seventeen weary hours, all spent standing on his weary limbs? Ah! no; the lovely little ones have been laid up already four or five hours in the humble bed, with light covering, I ween, for men that work seventeen hours must be forced, like the poor men of the *Press*, by hard necessity. And the poor wife has been sitting or stirring about for four or five hours. "Have you no pity on these poor men," and, I may add to this pathetic language of Colonel Forney—these poor women? Are not the stockholders responsible for these cruelties? But I must reserve this topic for another occasion.

Now, look at the aggravating circumstances of this oppression. At this very time a mighty effort is being made to reduce the day's labor to *eight* hours. And yet here, in the very midst of this reform, the object of which is to give to man a little alleviation from his burden, another 'great reform" is advocated by a leading public journal in free Pennsylvania, which has for its declared object the additional burden of Sunday labor upon the shoulders of these oppressed men! For why? That the poor men of the *Press* may be relieved from the fearful, and to them—exhausted as they are by Saturday night and Sunday labor—unbearable burden of "walking all the way to their work in the daytime and back at night." This is what I have called 'Skimmne Peter to make brogans for Paul." One party of free men are crushed down under the *Press*, and lest they should be worked to death before all the marrow is sucked out of their bones, another class of Pennsylvania freemen, who work seventeen hours per day all the week, must be forced to work on Sunday too! Where, in this sin-cursed world, can you find such oppression? But we shall be told they do it voluntarily. Do they, really? Then they should be painted black and sent to Cuba. I'll say something about this voluntary slavery at another time THEOPHILUS.

Terrible Affair at St. Louis.

DEATH OF COLONEL MORGAN—FEARFUL EFFECT OF INHALING GAS.

Colonel Morgan, Inspector-General on General Pope's staff, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by General Pope. He died from inhaling gas, the pipe of which had bursted. General Pope went to call him to breakfast, and found him dead. Physicians who were called said he had been dead two hours. Colonel Morgan was a perfect gentleman, lived in Cincinnati, and will be universally lamented by a large circle of military as well as civil friends.

An inquest was held upon the body of the Colonel by Coroner O'Reilly yesterday morning, shortly after the discovery of his death. A post mortem examination was also made by Dr. A. S. Barnes. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the lungs, superinduced by the inhaling of gas.—*St. Louis Press*, 22d

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1 24 6t4p

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Club, and the election of officers thereof to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th,

At 7 o'clock.

Members cannot vote or be eligible to office unless their dues for the current year are paid.

Members whose dues for the current year are not paid by the 1st of April next will, after that date, be denied the privilege of the house until payment is made.

Members who are indebted to the Club for one or two years' subscriptions are hereby notified that unless the same is paid by the 1st of March next they will be expelled, and such action shall be reported.

A member desiring to resign must do so in writing, and on the payment of all dues, including the present year, his resignation will be accepted.

The Secretary will be in constant attendance at the Club to receive payment.

By order of the Executive Committee.

1 22 3t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
JANUARY 23, 1866.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held January 23, 1866, it was

Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia have learned with the deepest sorrow the death of their fellow member, the Hon OSWALD THOMPSON, for fourteen years the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia county.

Resolved, That in Judge Oswald Thompson high professional attainments were united to spotless integrity and a firmness which nothing could shake. In his manners on the bench modesty and dignity were blended. In his honest heart and candid mind the prejudices of station, caste, or race found no dwelling place In his tribunal, all, whether high or low, were equal before the law; and in his steady hand the balances of justice never trembled.

Resolved, That in uniting himself to our association at its very outset, Judge Oswald Thompson gave to us a countenance and support of great value, and to the world a proof that membership in the Union League of Philadelphia had no stain for the ermine of the purest judge. It gave demonstration that to his temperate judgment our purposes afforded themselves as patriotic and not partisan, and that the public profession of loyalty to the Union was compatible with the fullest independence of the judiciary.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the family of Judge Oswald Thompson, with the sincere assurance of our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of the Union League to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, Judge Oswald Thompson

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city,

It GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan*, *in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.

Rev. WILLIAM MCELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR"—has been devoting much of his time, both his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, or the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ like work. "*I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: thirsty, and ye gave me drink: naked, and ye clothed me.*"

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to

REV. WM. MCELWEE, "City Pastor,"
Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families,
Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.
Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.
Miss H. MOONEY,
Agent, and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.

"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."

12 28 w4m*

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1843, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$331,600 00
Bills Receivable	56,550 40
Real Estate	3,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19 244 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,502 52
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., stock, 475 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,500 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410 75
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,425 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20 000 00
do. do. do. 7-30	25,000 00
do. do. do. 7 30	56,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30, 1868	50,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20 6	50 000 00
do. do. do. Deposit	35,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	26,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,854 00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,612 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,500 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,997 73
Susquehanna Gas Company, 20 shares	998 84
Cash on hand	3,143 96
	$349,389 59

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.

1 23 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Protective Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to be located in the City of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at No. 427 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1866, when the books of subscription for the capital stock will be opened, and all other steps required to complete said organization will be taken. 1t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Commissioners named in an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Mayamensing Fire Insurance Company, to be located in the City of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d day of February, 1866, when the books of subscription for the Capital Stock will be opened, and all other steps required to complete said organization will be taken. 1t

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the JENNINGS OIL COMPANY is hereby called, to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3 FORREST Place in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of acting on a resolution which will be submitted to them to diminish the Capital Stock of the Company to $80 000.

GEO. F. ROEDEL, }
S. KEYSER, } Directors.
S. L. WILLITS, }

January 3, 1866. 1 20 24 29*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuths4t

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN SHURTZ,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. Vice President

1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1866.

At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

LEX. G. CATTELL,	DELL NORLIT,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,	BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,	HUGH CRAIG,
PHILIP R. MINGLE,	ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOHN F. PERRONS,	JOSEPH LINDSEY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,	H. W. CATHERWOOD,
JOSIAH W. BULLOCK.	

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President. J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

1 17 6t

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President; WILLIAM GETTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors. 1 13 8w5t

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

FROM EXTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

TO SAVE THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE our motto is BELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *pers-nally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

FRANKLIN

SILVER MINING COMPANY.

PARTIES WHO DESIRE TO BECOME INTERESTED IN A LEGITIMATE, PRACTICAL, AND PROFITABLE SILVER MINING ENTERPRISE, POSSESSING SUPERIOR MINES NOW IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT, ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, WHERE FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAME MAY BE OBTAINED.

OFFICE,

No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS).

SILAS BETTS,

1 20 sw3(4p TREASURER.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works', possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve special notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS: another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniform ly 73 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner"

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

1 24 No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT

ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration.

AND OF PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 22 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.

1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Fenians—The Skating—Two Privateers—Curious Trials—Brokers in Trouble—Chess—The Collapse of the "Columbian"—Suing a Teatotal Society—Strong Divorce Case Again, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 24.

Skating is good again to-day. The snow does not materially interfere with travel.

But little progress has been made during the last few days in the grand tournay of the New York Chess Club—a fact partly to be attributed to the unusual inclemency of the weather, and partly to the indisposition of one or more of the combatants.

Another game, however, was contested on Monday afternoon, in the exciting affair between Captain McKenzie and Mr. Stanley, which, after a little less than three hours' hard fighting, terminated in another "draw." Play between these gentlemen will be resumed this day (Wednesday) at the Club Rooms, University Building, at the usual hour (2 P. M.); the state of the score now being:—McKenzie, 2; Stanley, 0; drawn games, 2. According to the terms of the match, a single further success on the part of the Captain will constitute him the victor, while Mr. Stanley has his entire three games still to win.

Wall street is terribly exercised over the collapse of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company. The directors will be able to tell to-morrow whether they can resume business or not. The company's buildings were thronged yesterday by the stockholders, many of whom, on ascertaining the causes of the alleged failure, proposed to stand an assessment of fifty per cent, in order that business might be resumed by the directors. A meeting of the latter will take place to-day, at which it is expected some satisfactory arrangement may be entered into. To-day the excitement is abating, and the impression of many is that the affairs of the company can be "fixed up."

Cattle have permanently declined, at least so it appears, and if butchers do not take the hint and lower the retail prices, customers may as well remind them of the fact. With large receipts for several weeks past, the bullocks could not all be sold, though offered fully 2c. per lb. lower than a fortnight ago. Sheep, too, are lower, and very plenty, both live and dead. Hogs about hold their own, with light receipts of live, but plenty of dressed.

Yesterday morning United States Marshal Murray, acting upon a monition from United States District Attorney Dickinson, proceeded on board the propeller *Meteor*, a steamer of fourteen hundred tons burden, and seized the vessel, it being charged by an affidavit of Mr. Podestat, an *attache* of the Spanish Legation, that the vessel was fitted out as a Chilian privateer, destined to destroy Spanish commerce on the high seas. The *Meteor*, which was to have sailed for Panama yesterday morning, is still in charge of a deputy marshal.

A rumor prevailed in the city yesterday that a Fenian privateer had left this port to prey on British commerce. It was occasioned by supposed mysterious movements of the steamship *Cuba*, which cleared at our Custom House on Saturday last for Baltimore, but did not sail till yesterday.

A serious affray occurred on board the steamship *Manhattan*, at pier No. 3 North river, yesterday afternoon, between the firemen and coal-passers and the second mate, Henry Curwin. The latter being hard pressed, drew a revolver, and discharged it at the crowd, the shot taking effect in the head of Michael Haley, a fireman, producing a probably fatal wound. Curwin was arrested, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where the surgeon gave it as his opinion that Haley could not live through the night.

Evidence was taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Stillwell on behalf of Captain Peabody, of the ship *Neptune*, who is charged with cruel treatment of seamen on board that vessel. The testimony went to show that many of the crew were inefficient and incapable of working the vessel, and but for the efforts of the captain and sailors and passengers, would never have been brought into port with safety. The case is closed on both sides, and now awaits the Commissioner's decision.

Commissioner Betts yesterday heard a case in which a man named George Bruno was charged with having in his possession forged fifty cent fractional currency, representing seven or eight hundred dollars. Some evidence having been taken, the further hearing was adjourned.

The *ex parte* business of the Supreme Court at Chambers has been unusually large during the present month, thus far. Mr. Justice Sutherland, who sits at Chambers this term, finds it impossible, spite of the diligence, industry, and zeal for which he is noted, to dispose of all the work in hand, in time to take up the Chambers Court calendar at the usual period.

This is owing to the vast increase in the number of applications for orders of arrest, warrants of attachment, orders to show cause why injunctions should not be granted, etc. This branch of our courts is getting to be so overwhelmed with business of an important nature, as to positively demand the attendance of two Justices at Chambers each month.

Two men named John Norton and Michael Kerwin were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer Wilson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, having been discovered in the act of maltreating and attempting to rob Gerret Woutman. The prisoners had ridden up town with their victim in a Third avenue car, and on his alighting at Twenty-fifth street to go home, they followed and attacked him, taking from him a pair of shoes, and threatening to club him if he gave an alarm. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2500 bail.

A case of some interest came up yesterday on a motion to postpone a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Daly, first Judge. It is entitled, The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society against Launcelot Murphy and several others. When the case comes on for trial it will probably elicit considerable attention by reason of the number of parties connected with the suit, the legal questions involved, and the heavy array of counsel on either side. The trial is set down for the first day of the next February term.

The trial of Salvator, alias Pellicer, for the murder of Senor Otero, in Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, and the prosecution rested the case. Counsel for the defense made his opening address and the court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day. The case will probably be given to the jury this evening.

The Strong litigation, we are informed, is to be revived. Notice of a new trial has been served, and the case will be placed on the calendar for next term.

There were a number of burglars sent to the State Prison yesterday from the Court of General Sessions by Judge Russell. Henry Cunningham, who, on the night of the 30th of December broke into the store No. 186 Varick street and stole six dollars worth of hams, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. As he was an old offender the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for four years.

Thomas Wilson, charged with breaking into the liquor store of Stephen Bowman, in Cherry street, and stealing two pistols and four dollars, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. Henry Miller, indicted for burglary in the second degree, having broken an inner door of the Continental Hotel, on the 4th instant, and stole an overcoat, pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offense, and was remanded for sentence. Charles Borsheo pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal five hundred dollars from Auguste Lott, at No. 329 Tenth avenue.

The accused claimed that the money he took was in Rebel notes, which were produced. Sentence was postponed. George T. St. Albyn was tried on a charge of stealing three firkins of butter, the property of W. L. Allen, and afterwards sold it to Charles Haims, on the 16th of October. An alibi was established by the depositions of a number of witnesses, who testified that the accused was in the town of Holland, Massachusetts, from the 12th of October to the 8th of November. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

There is a lull among the "Finnegans." They cannot raise money. Then the fight kept up by the "August Senate" waxes strong and warm. If Mr. Stephens would only come affairs might be amicably adjusted; but where he is no one seems to know. *Apropos* to this the local editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* gets off the following:—

The Fenian Congress has adjourned. It has locked its doors, closed its archives, and ceased its weighty deliberations. Clinton Hall is as desolate as Tara. The harp that was awakened by the O'Mahony, now hangs as mute on its walls as if its soul were fled. The chivalrous and doughty "bowld soger boys" who kept sentry "forninst" the doors behind which was assembled the hope of the Irish Republic, are no more visible. They are gone (perhaps) where glory lies in wait for them. They have (also perhaps) like the minstrel boy in Moore's melody, slung their wild harps behind them, and hurried to the scene of bloody conflict, with their fathers' swords girded on them. It is true that some of these throne-quaking Hibernians, during their secret campaign at Clinton Hall, appeared to be very young. But, then, lads that never wore a hirsute ornament on their faces have been seen on the battle-field; and let us remember the fact that Napoleon was not much out of his teens when he was known as the "Little Corporal." Therefore, youth in "soger clo'es" is not to be despised. As for the delegates who, at the recent Congress figured so eloquently, and opened the heavy Columbiads of their Eringobraghish spleen, they have returned to their homes, and are probably engaged in burnishing up their pikes, pistols, and fowling pieces, preparatory to the great campaign which is soon to open. The O'Mahony remains in his palace on Union Square, with the green flag and the stars and Stripes waving above his head, as gracefully as if the millennium had arrived, and they were the lion and the lamb that were to lie down together and be led by a little child. From this retreat of the grand central sun of Irish liberty, but little intelligence comes to the world. There is a silence brooding over and around the place which is ominous. What is the O'Mahony doing? What makes him so quiescent? In other words, "why is this thus?" Then there is the Fenian Senate. It has been in secret session for more than a week, and enough has been done to make the O'Mahony shake in his spurred boots. But, then, the O'Mahony is not easily scared. Israel Putnam, who faced the wolf in its den, and who wriggled his fingers at the "red coats" during his ride down the steps at Horseneck, was a man of pluck. There was a gritty element in his composition. The O'Mahony, although not Israel Putnam, is—well, he is the O'Mahony. He is not to be intimidated by ten thousand Senates, with a Roberts at the head of each. It is said that an Irish privateer has left this port, and is now on the high seas waiting for some British ship to come along and be made its prey. Now, if this be true, it is a matter of considerable interest to know whether this navy of the Irish Republic received its letters of marque, etc., from the O'Mahonys or from the Robertses. It would also be interesting to know the exact armament of this formidable (for such it must be, 'av coorse') vessel, and we 'pause for a reply.'"

MEXICO.

Departure of President Juarez and His Cabinet from Chihuahua for El Paso—Enthusiastic Reception at El Paso—Effect of the Appointment of General Logan as Minister to Mexico.

PASO DEL NORTE, Mexico, December 22.—In my letter of the 15th ult. I announced the departure of President Juarez, with his Cabinet and Government, from the city of Chihuahua for this place, and also stated that the probable date of his arrival would be the 16th or 17th. In consequence, however, of a very cold spell of weather—the coldest that has been experienced here for years—he was unable to reach this point until last Monday, December 18.

During the previous week we had been celebrating our annual *fiesta* in honor of "Our Lady of Guadaloupe"—the recognized patroness of this place—and, as usual, this had brought an immense concourse of people from the neighboring country. Their conduct and enthusiasm must have proved cheering, and given hope-inspiring evidence to the President of their deep earnestness and sympathy in his fortunes. When it became known that the Republican President was nearing the city, a large body of horsemen, including all the principal men of the place, preceded by a band of music, sallied out to meet and escort him to the residence assigned for his use.

An immense crowd of persons, of all ages and sexes, lined the street and plaza from an early hour in the day, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the cavalcade. It was not until late in the afternoon, however, that the procession arrived. The mounted delegation of citizens came first; after them came the President in his carriage, accompanied by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury; then followed a company of infantry as a body-guard, and after them the remaining part of the cortege, consisting of a large number of carriages and ambulances, containing, besides Government officials, many of the principal citizens of Chihuahua, who voluntarily preferred following the fortunes of the President to living under French domination at home.

The most enthusiastic expressions of joy and welcome greeted the President as he slowly rode through the dense crowd of citizens who filled the streets through which he passed. *Vivas* upon *vivas* burst from a thousand tongues; the bells of the cathedral rang out their merriest chimes; deafening volleys of small arms rent the air, while peal after peal of heavy artillery shook the loftiest peaks of the Sierra Madre. It was gratifying evidence that the popular heart beats right; and although a few of the principal men may have united their fortunes with the Imperial dynasty, still the sturdy yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country, are as ready and willing as at any previous time to strike in defense of the institutions of their choice and adoption.

A column of about five hundred infantry, under General Terrasaz, who has been the Governor of this State for a number of years, left Chihuahua a day or two after the President, and are now in the town of Carrizal. They will remain there a few days and then come on to this place, where it is thought their number will be increased to a thousand men. With this force it is intended to move on the capital of the State to drive the invader out of it. General Terrasaz has also moved the entire State Government to the town of Carrizal, including the archives and all movable property; and, for the present, that town will be the State capital.

The last mail brought the cheering news that President Johnson had at last appointed, after such a long interregnum, a new Minister to represent the United States in this country; and the news was none the less welcome when it was known that that gallant soldier and eloquent orator, General John A. Logan, was the man. The news was carried to President Juarez by a special courier, and met him on his way to this place. The very intelligence has given new life and energy to things here already, and the most happy results are anticipated from it.

The military commandant here is Colonel Carlos Norriega, who was one of the prisoners captured at the taking of Puebla, and sent to France, with General Mejia and many more. He was released some months ago, as well as the latter officer, who is also here. They arrived a short time ago by the overland mail from St. Louis. Colonel Norriega speaks English quite fluently, is a most efficient officer, and much liked.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Circular from the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Government.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, PASO DEL NORTE, December 19, 1865.—Section 1. On the 9th of the present month the citizen President of the republic left the city of Chihuahua, and arrived yesterday at this place, where he has directed that the residence of the National Government shall again for the present be established.

It is unnecessary to repeat that the President will always maintain his firm resolution to continue to sustain the cause of independence and of the institutions of the republic, whatever may be the vicissitudes of the war; in which, however, the resources of the enemy are diminishing day by day, and must ere long be exhausted, through the constancy with which the Mexican people continue the struggle, their final and certain triumph in which is now not far distant.

Independence and liberty.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.

—The National Lincoln Monument Association report $61,428·78 on hand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local Items see Third Page.]

ARREST OF AN OLD BURGLAR.—John Burns, an old man about sixty years of age, was arrested this morning at an early hour, upon the charge of attempted burglary at L. M. Friedenberg's, Seventh and Callowhill streets. Officer James H. Fish, of the Eighth Police District, who was passing, heard a noise, and stopping, discovered Burns peeping over the fence. The burglar ran, but was pursued and captured. In his flight he dropped a hatchet and jimmy. The rascal had succeeded in knocking a panel out of the back door, when the noise alarmed Mr. Friedenberg, who discharged a pistol out the second-story window. This frightened the burglar, and caused him to jump the fence and run. Burns was committed for trial by Alderman Massey. The prisoner was arrested three years ago for committing a burglary at Eleventh and Shippen streets, and was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the same. He has been out of the "jug" but a short time.

THAT THERE is a great event forthcoming in our midst is certain.

That it will be startling is sure.

That it will be A 1 is beyond doubt.

That its features will be most risible we may depend.

That it will be an able effort, "*nuff ced.*"

That everybody, who is anybody, from Philadelphia's "Head Centre" to "the last subscriber" will be there, is almost a reality.

Secure your ticket of admission and be there in time, is all we can say to those who desire to assist at LA COTERIE CARNIVAL, Academy of Music, Thursday, January 25, 1866.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Daniel and Michael Mooney were arrested yesterday upon the charge of committing a violent assault and battery and shooting John Dolan. The Mooneys and Dolan are on bad terms, and have quarrelled whenever they met. Yesterday afternoon they came together upon Stormy Hill, in the upper part of Richmond, in the Nineteenth Ward. Words ensued, blows followed, and during the fracas Dolan was shot in the arm. His wound is quite a serious one, and he was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital. The Mooneys were arrested and held for a further hearing by Alderman Clouds.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—This morning about 9 o'clock, Frederick Baker, married, aged twenty-two years, employed at the dye-house of the Baltic Cotton Mills, Leithgow and Canal streets, Sixteenth Ward, met with a shocking accident. He missed his footing and fell into a vat of boiling dye stuff, and was so shockingly burned that his recovery is considered impossible. He was conveyed to his home.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—William Richardson, among the most eminent of the retired merchants of this city, died this morning in the 74th year of his age. He was for many years identified with the coal interests of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed a high reputation for business energy and integrity.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—George Phillips, a boarder at the Rising Sun Hotel, at Second and Poplar streets, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of robbing a fellow-boarder who slept in the same room. Phillips was committed by Alderman Toland.

DROWNED.—William Wilson, married, aged 32 years, residing at No. 1315 Frankford road, fell into the Delaware at Green street wharf, on Tuesday night, and was drowned. The body was recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—A sailor named Frank Allen got into a dispute with another sailor, at Penn and Lombard streets, during which he stabbed his opponent in the lip. Allen was arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Dougherty.

LARCENY.—Three colored men, named Samuel Bass, J. H. Musby, and Henry Lane, were arrested by Reserve Officer Kendy, charged with the larceny of blankets and other articles from the William Penn stables. The accused have been held for a hearing.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Archibald Fortner has been held by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that he robbed a man of his watch at Ellen street and Frankford road.

"OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS."—

Here are huge appropriations
Being briskly made
For those queer "foreign relations,"
While I'm much afraid
Most of us have relations *here*,
Of whom we don't think at all,
Who go seedily clad,
And would be very glad
Of garments, well made, but not dear,
Now selling at Tower Hall!

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.* TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET. BENNETT & Co.

OWEN HOUSE, WASHINGTON.—To the stranger in visiting other cities, the choice of a hotel is a matter of no little moment. To obtain one sufficiently near to the business portion of the city, and at which the comforts of a home may be had at a reasonable price, is what all desire. It frequently happens, however, that strangers are compelled to submit to many inconveniences, whilst at the same time paying exorbitant charges, and all through ignorance as to the place where these evils might be avoided. In no city, perhaps, are excessive charges, combined with few accommodations, more prevalent than in Washington. But to those of our readers visiting the National capital, we would suggest the OWEN HOUSE, No. 212 Pennsylvania avenue; and we are sure they will find a hotel which will fully realize all their wishes. Possessing all the above requisites, its proprietor is ever ready and willing to provide for the wants of his guests. His house is conducted on the European plan, and is furnished with all the modern conveniences. None visiting it will fail to call again. We advise all to give it a trial.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—The establishment of the late John A. Murphey, No. 922 Chesnut street, has recently passed into the charge of Isaac Townsend, who will hereafter conduct the business as formerly. The place is too well known to need any special commendation. It is an *omnium gatherum* of everything needed by a frugal housewife. It is worth while to stop in and inspect the varied goods there on exhibition. They have for sale not only useful articles, but those of *vertu*, which are of the most attractive character. Persons about commencing to keep house can easily supply themselves with every needed utensil at moderate prices by calling at Townsend's.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

HOW TO AVOID GREY HAIRS.—A great amount of money is spent, and a great deal of trouble taken, to get rid of grey hairs; but the truly wise, by simply using Kendall's Amboline, prevent their arrival. It keeps the scalp in a perfectly healthy condition, and totally eradicates Dandruff. Your Druggist will provide you with this invaluable remedy.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift, worth from 50 cents to $100 bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

HASHEESH CANDY.—In spite of all prejudices and opposition on the part of interested parties, the remarkable cures effected by the use of this remedy, as almost daily testified to by many of our well known citizens, will soon displace some of the nauseous drugs and doubtful nostrums so often forced down the throat of invalids. It is almost a sure cure in all cases of coughs, colds, asthma, neuralgia, nervousness, loss of appetite, low spirits, and all throat and lung difficulties. Its general influence on the mind also has a wonderful influence on the physical system. Price, 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by the druggists. Wholesale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church, and hear a populous minister dispense with the Gospel." There is one thing which we all find hard to dispense with, and that is coal. If you want to get a first rate article, free from slate or dust, and that will burn without forming large cinders, go to W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in anthracite, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. By doing so you will secure a good article at a moderate price.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, etc. For Public Speakers and Singers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.—No foreign perfumes can be imported for sale at the present rate of duty. Vile imitations of them are imposed upon the credulous. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" stands alone, unapproached, incomparable; the most popular floral extract in existence, and far ahead of anything of the kind that Europe has ever produced. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

E. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Splendid pictures — those made at B. F. Reimer's. Persons desiring will find them most satisfactory in style, quality, execution, and prices. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WE ADVISE ALL OUR READERS to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN, Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN No. 719 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CANN—SIMPSON.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. CONRAD P. CANN to Miss MARTHA W. SIMPSON, both of this city.

PRIESTLY—COSSABOON.—By the Rev. George Kempton, January 18, 1866, in Winslow township, Camden county, N. J., FREDERICK PRIESTLY to COMFORT M. COSSABOON, both of Winslow township.

DIED.

ADDICKS.—On the morning of the 21st instant, FANNIE, wife of Charles H. Addicks, and youngest daughter of John Y. Patrick, Esq.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1611 Filbert street, on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. §

GOBRECHT.—Early on Wednesday morning, January 24, in the 73d year of her age, of pneumonia, Mrs. MARY GOBRECHT, widow of the late Christian Gobrecht.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RICHARDSON.—On the morning of the 24th instant, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1426 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. §§§

SHANKLAND.—On the 22d instant, Captain WILLIAM SHANKLAND, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Captains, Society, and Captains in port, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, B. S. Brown, No. 1003 S. Third street, on Friday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Episcopal Church.

UMSTEAD.—On the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Miss KATE UMSTEAD.

Funeral to take place from the house of her sister, No. 2003 Frankford road, on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery county. Friends can see her on Wednesday evening.

SILVER PLATED, BRASS, AND IRON DOOR Bolts and Door Chains, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SEWING MACHINES.—The Patent Spring Scissors and Knife combined, for sale with Sewing Machine Oilers, Tweezers, and Screw Drivers, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPRING CALL-BELLS, OF VARIOUS styles, and plated or brass fancy and plain Tea Bells, and large Dinner and Hand Bells, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA, FASHIONABLE HATTER, AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING BY MOONLIGHT, ON THE PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

The heavy Snow of last night has ALL been removed by OUR PATENT SNOW CLEANER, Which performs the work of over ONE HUNDRED MEN, thus enabling us to clear the Park of snow in a few hours.

Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Full Band Afternoon and Evening. Take Market Street Cars to Thirty-first street and then good plank walk (free from Snow) to Park.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT ENTRANCE.

SKATES TO HIRE AT PARK. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! NATIONAL SKATING PARK, TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.

Park cleared of Snow, and ready to receive Skaters this evening.

Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREETS CARS.

SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113 N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts. up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts. a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD, No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, $1 and $1·25. 113

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET, EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS.

And a full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of CROCHET LACES, Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2·00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 1 2 3m] N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, VEILS, LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC., In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.

Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co., 1 2 3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628 Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Offices, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 20 5t*

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S, No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1·25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables.
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1½ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1·25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½c., $1, and $1·25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WINTER DRESS GOODS AT LESS THAN COST. CLOSING OUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. NO REGARD PAID TO COST.

As we are determined to close out the balance of our well-assorted Stock of Winter Dress Goods before the season closes.

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY At low prices; now is the time to buy Silks, as they will be very much higher.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES At Less than Wholesale Prices.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON, 1 22mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS, Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

300 pairs of Blankets, just received, to be sold for one-third less than the usual price.
1 case beautiful all-wool Blankets for $5·50, usual price $8·00.
1 case 11-4 handsome all-wool Blankets for only $7·00, usual price $10·00.
1 case very large magnificent Blankets for $10·00 per pair, usual price $14·00.
Large stock of Linen Damasks and Towellings, just received at low prices.
10 pieces beautiful black and white stripe Mohair Skirtings, just the goods for the present season.
Now open, a full assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, at low prices. White and colored Mohairs, and all wool Delaines.
20, 30, and 40 Spring Skirts, of the best shapes, both white and colored, at low prices.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS, 1 15mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE street.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE NO. 195, FOR 100 SHARES IN the name of Humphrey Riel, and Certificate No. 196, for 100 shares in the name of D. H. Rowley, both in the Ocean Oil Company of Philadelphia, having been lost or miscarried by mail, application has been made for new certificates.

1 13 sw 5t* PAUL A. DAVIS, JR.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,

Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.

LINFORD LUKENS, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc. Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.

Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS FOR COAL OIL LAMPS, Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J. Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees, 1 22 1m No. 23 RACE Street, Philad'a.

[Continued from the Sixth Page.]

bended rightly the system of Pennsylvania legislation on this subject, and its bearing upon the questions that are presented in the discussion of this case, it is to make local roads parts of one great through route. It is to provide not only that these local roads may be made very valuable to their own districts, but that they may be also feeders to or form part of a continuous route. It was to accomplish this that they were allowed to connect. You have this magnificent section of country, considered agriculturally or in regard to its mineral wealth, opened in this way, and by means of these connections forming a part of this great through route.

Where is the harm in all this? Yet it is charged against this company as a crime that it has picked up a few local charters and made connections. Why that is just what the Legislature has been telling the community ever since 1847 that they wanted it to do. We want not a few small roads, acting without co-operation, but wrangling with each other and cutting each other's throats. We want you to unite, and wherever you touch to form one continuous road, and in doing that do two things—develop your local traffic and interests, and also feed the great seaboard city of Philadelphia on one side, and the great manufacturing city of Pittsburg on the other, each on a navigable river, the terminous of continuous routes. This is a great policy, and it rather remarkable that we should be called upon here to answer a charge made directly against us, and indirectly against the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for devising this system.

We answer this charge that we have used, and intend to use, these local roads where they are adapted to the purpose of connecting, and by connecting form this through route. I cannot imagine anything more belittling as well as absurd, than that you are to fly in the face of the settled policy of the State begun in 1847, and steadily pursued down to the present hour, their idea being to abolish private roads and form great arteries of connection throughout the whole commonwealth and with other States. I cannot imagine anything more absurd than to charge this as a sin against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. And why do they do it? Because the complainants in the corporation bill fear that their interests may be hurt. The great feature of the argument is, and it amounts to just this, that the rest of Pennsylvania must be shut up, hermetically sealed, in order that the Pennsylvania Railroad may reap better harvests. I am not afraid of meeting that argument in any place, nor am I afraid of meeting it because the city of Philadelphia is a large stockholder in that company.

I do not fear that the city of Philadelphia wil suffer because, by means of this central Pennsylvania route, intermediate between the Philadelphia and Erie on the north, and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the south, she is to have poured into her lap all the treasures of the great west by a through connection with it.

What is the Atlantic and Great Western Railway? It is peculiar in its geographical position. It is not an east and west road, it is not a north and south road; it unites the advantages of both, for it is northeastern and southwestern, and, therefore, you must see at a glance that it strikes all the roads of the west—seventeen of them, as I am told, and great roads all of them. And it is because the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company wants to bring to Philadelphia, in the way I have shown you, by this great route, all the traffic of that road and all the united business of those seventeen roads that feed it, carrying it out to the Mississippi river—it is because they want to do this that the Pennsylvania Railroad comes here into Court and says you shall be prevented from entering into this contract.

This is the argument, and this is the *status* of the Pennsylvania Railroad. But who made the Pennsylvania Railroad the keeper of the policy of the State of Pennsylvania? Who authorized that company to set its face against the policy of bringing to the city of Philadelphia all the traffic from the west, because it is done by means of a continuous route, established, as I show you, so as to bring immediately and directly all this great business to Philadelphia, although without the consent of the Pennsylvania Railroad? Have they so zealously contended for the interests of Philadelphia as to be entitled to place themselves to-day here upon a pedestal, and from that eminence dictate what shall be the policy of other companies? Have they so carefully discriminated in favor of Philadelphia against New York and other seaboard points in their rates of freight, as to be the arbiters of this policy? You will be surprised, sir, to learn that where they have discriminated, it has been in favor of the city of New York. You will be as surprised, as I was when I learned, a few days ago, that in violation, not only of their alleged policy, but in violation of the very contract made with the Legislature in 1861, when, by its grace and favor, they procured the abolition of the tonnage duties, and promised that they never would discriminate against Philadelphia, they had, by their scale of charges, discriminated against this city. Your Honor may well be surprised to learn that at this very day they only charge the same through freight from points in the west to Philadelphia that they do to New York, though the distance is ninety miles greater. In some cases they charge actually less to the city of New York than they do to the city of Philadelphia. How is it then, jealous guardians of the interests of the city of Philadelphia, that in order to show your zeal for the city of Philadelphia, you charge as much and even more for the carriage of goods to the city of Philadelphia than you charge for goods from the same point in the west to the city of New York.

They have wilfully disregarded the plainest dictates of what the policy of our State was, and the plainest provisions of direct law as asserted by the act of 1861, and yet they pretend to say that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has endeavored to deceive the citizens of this community, and have attempted to deflect trade from Philadelphia, when we have shown that it is the earnest desire of this company, in entering upon the contract of the 10th of January, 1866, to make Philadelphia the gaining point, by giving it the advantage of its greater proximity to the great west and its trade, an advantage which it must ever preserve over the city of New York. Mr. Cuyler did ill when he apostrophized one of my colleagues, recently at the head of the government of this city, who, he said, had been untrue to Philadelphia, and who, he said, made his appearance for the first time in a court of justice, after a long professional absence, in a case against the interests of the city of Philadelphia.

I say, sir, that if that gentleman had earnestly tried how he could best show his devotion to this city, he could not have done it in a more thorough and complete way than by standing on this floor and advocating before this Court the great value of the contract made between the Philadelphia and Reading, the East Pennsylvania and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, by which all this enormous traffic is brought to our doors. Unless we set our faces resolutely against what is offered to us by these contracting parties, and say that we will not receive it, his action needs no vindication. That printed contract is a more powerful and eloquent vindication than can fall from the lips of any man.

Now, sir, I may say here, Philadelphia may pursue one of two policies. She may either liberally take and freely avail herself of the great advantages offered to her by this connection; or she may sit perfectly still, with her arms folded, waiting for Providence to help her. I would like to know which course will prove the most profitable. She may take advantage of the great privileges awarded to her by this enterprise, or she may sit idle and indifferent, with this six feet gauge road as an established route to New York by way of Salamanca, running, as your Honor knows, from St. Louis to New York, and lose all the traffic these connecting roads have offered to her in this way. So much for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its *moral* position in this place.

But what legal right have they to raise their voice in this case except to say that the provisions of the contract, make in 1860, between the Philadelphia and Erie (which is the Pennsylvania Railroad now) and the Catawissa, ought not to be extended to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway? They have no more right to open their mouths, except upon this question, than the most indifferent person in the community. On that question they have a right, at some time, to be heard, but that question does not arise now. If it be as they say, that the alliance of the Catawissa Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, thus enabling this magnificent continuous route to be formed, does not carry with it the right to the contract of 1860 with the Sunbury and Erie Company, we take it subject to that objection. If we cannot use this contract let it be so, but it does not interfere with the connection of the roads, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had therefore no right to interfere in the matter. They, themselves, have given us their own opinion as to this; for while they filed their bill on December 7, 1865, in the interval between that day and December 25 they came to think that they had no right to occupy this position, and then they filed the Stockholders' Bill, as it is called, and depend upon that to prevent the completion of this connection.

I have something now to say as to this stockholders' bill; for there is evidence apparent on its face of the coalition and collusion between the plaintiff in it and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and courts of equity will always frown upon any attempt, such as that set up by this bill, to interfere in a controversy, when really there is no intention of vindicating the rights of a stockholder as such, but a purpose to subserve the interests of another and rival company. There are some features in this stockholders' bill to which I will refer briefly, and then apply the law to it. In the first place it is presented and filed by the same counsel who filed the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bill, Mr. Cuyler and Mr. Gibbons. It is filed against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, in which company the plaintiff says he is a stockholder, and that is a second point. It says that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, the Western Central and Catawissa Railroad Companies, with a view of forming a line of road to be a great through line, and therefore in opposition to the Philadelphia and Erie, by which it will deflect the trade of the western States from Philadelphia to New York, have entered into this contract, an averment identical in terms with the corporation bill. It goes on to say that by reason of this contract the charter of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has become imperiled, and, finally, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, being the proprietor of a six feet gauge road, cannot make a connection with the Philadelphia and Erie or a road connecting with the Catawissa, where the roads are all of a four feet eight-and-a half-inch gauge. It is, as my friend Mr. Cuyler said, the same bill; but, unfortunately for their argument, Mr. Scott cannot occupy the same position as the Pennsylvania Railroad or Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in this controversy

I would like to ask my friends, when they in the outset of this case called the attention of the Atlantic and Great Western RailroadCompany to the fact that they were going to argue that that company had no right to act as a corporation, whether they made that assertion as the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or as the counsel of Andrew Scott. Such a position would be a little anomalous, a little extraordinary in gentlemen representing, as they say, a stockholder, not in the old company; because the moment it was suggested that it was the old company they brought forth certificates to prove that he had the right to be in the new company. It is certainly extraordinary that a stockholder in the consolidated company should come into this Court and ask it to say that this company has no existence. Now, is it as the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or as the counsel of Mr. Scott, that they make the argument? No doubt there will be a plausible argument to show that the two positions are perfectly consistent; but I hardly think that a party really interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company would get up here and gravely contend that the company had no existence whatever as a consolidated company.

Then they use an argument still more extraordinary. They say that the Atlantic and Great Western Company, in order to be a great through line in opposition to the Philadelphia and Erie, will deflect trade from this city. Now, I would like to know, I feel curious to know, how it is a stockholder in the Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Company is to be injured by the running of a great through rival line deflecting trade from the Philadelphia and Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads or from this city? I always had supposed, looking to the language of the decisions of the Courts both in England and this country, that the claim of a stockholder, and the sole claim that could give him a right to be heard in a Court, was a right to get as high dividends as possible. I supposed that by the establishment of a continuous line of road by which the traffic would be improved on that road of which he is a part, and by which greater dividends could be put in his pocket, he would be benefited and not injured. I leave the counsel to explain how this would be injurious to the interests of Andrew Scott? They will find it difficult to answer. I would like it to be shown by the counsel of Andrew Scott if, by a connection between this four feet eight and a half inch gauge road and this six feet gauge road, all this traffic could be brought over his road, and the result put into his pocket in the shape of dividends, how he would be injured? I shall, therefore, and without much fear of successful contradiction, affirm that Mr. Andrew Scott's bill is a sham; that it is simply auxiliary to the bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad; that he cannot have any independent status in this Court. I am perfectly aware that it is the right of a stockholder, when he comes into Court *bona fide* asserting that a corporation in which he owns stock has on foot a scheme that is *ultra vires*, and avers that he may be injured thereby, to have the matter adjudicated. But I contend that the moment the Court sees that he is not upon this independent footing, and that his bill is filed by him in aid of a rival company, his mouth is closed, and the Court will not listen to him.

I will take the very latest decisions of the highest courts of judicature, and I say, if your Honor thinks, as I do not believe you can fail to think, that this man has a greater interest or a different interest in a rival company than he has in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, in which he claims to be a stockholder, then the law is settled against his bill. From the inconsistent averments of this bill, as compared with the averments of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, your Honor's decision will be formed. And the moment you are convinced that this man, owning thirty or twelve shares in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company—I don't know which, for in his affidavit he says he has twelve shares, and in his printed bill thirty shares—but whether having a greater or less number of shares, that he has a greater or different interest in a rival company, the moment you are convinced of this, I submit he cannot have a hearing here.

I intend to refer to a few decisions in support of this position. But first I will notice, in a rapid way, the decisions cited on the other side. My colleagues and I have looked into them all, and we agree that they do not sustain the positions set up by the plaintiffs. The first was River Dam Navigation Company vs. the North Midland Railway Company—1 English Railway Cases, page 114. It has nothing to do with the case of a stockholder's bill. It was a bill filed by the River Navigation Company to prevent a trespass alleged to be caused by the other party. The next citation is Walford on Railways. It is in court now, and it sustains the general position, undoubtedly, but is inapplicable to the present case.

The next case is Bagshaw vs. Eastern Railway Company, 6 English Railway Cases, page 119, to the same effect. The next case is Ware vs. Grand Junction Water Works, 2 Russ. and Myln., page 461, and it is rather in our favor, certainly not against us, because the injunction was not granted at the suit of a shareholder, who filed a bill to prevent the company from applying for an act of Parliament to procure an increase of power. The Chancellor there says: "I can see nothing in the nature of a corporate body of this description to prevent that body from so dealing with itself, and asking for such an extension or variation of its constitution."

The two cases of Munt vs. Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company, 3 Law and Eq. Rep., p. 144, and Coleman vs. Eastern Counties Railway Company, 4 Eng. Railway cases, p. 382, seem to sustain the right of a stockholder to file such a bill; but these cases are at variance with later cases in the same Courts, and more thoroughly considered, one of them, decided by the late Lord Chancellor in a Court of the last resort. The same remark may be applid to Beaman vs. Rufford, 6 Law and Eq. Rep., p. 106.

The case of the Columbus and Pequa Railroad Company vs. Indiana and Bellefonte Railroad Company, 5 McLean's Rep., p. 450, is altogether different. These two companies entered into a contract by which they agreed to have a continuous line formed by each company, by means of roads of exactly the same gauge. One of the companies departed from the agreement, and tried to change its gauge. A bill was filed against it to prevent this being done, and it was ruled that the true construction of the contract prevented such a change of gauge. You will find that is the sole point decided. I speak now from having read the case last night. On the construction of charters and acts of Assembly our learned opponents have cited a number of cases. The Charles River Bridge Company case, in 11 Peters, does not come within a mile of this case.

There was an old bridge over the Charles river, and another company obtained a charter to build a bridge over the same river. The old company thought there could be but one bridge over the Charles river, and filed a bill in equity to prevent the new company constructing a second. The case was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, and Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, in which it was decided that there was no prescriptive right by which the Charles river was assigned for all time to the Charles River Bridge Company, (that the convenience of the public might demand that another bridge should be built,) and that it could be built. Judge Story dissented, but I am justified in saying that the opinion of the profession has always been against Judge Story, and with Chief Justice Taney.

The next case, and there are several from Pennsylvania, is upon the construction of powers of corporations. I need not say, as they do not touch this question, that undoubtedly a corporation cannot act unless it is authorized to act. That is all that can be said about these cases. *Mott vs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, 6 Casey, page 9, is important, and is decisive of this application for a preliminary injunction in the stockholders' bill. It is there held that while Mr. Mott did well in buying shares in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, making himself a shareholder to test the question, yet that, as a dissenting stockholder, the whole court was of opinion that he was not entitled to a preliminary injunction.

Mr. Scott, under the last section of that act of consolidation of the 24th of March, 1865, if he was not pleased with the consolidation of the companies and the project to form continuous routes through other States as well as Pennsylvania, had his right of appeal within thirty days, to a Court of Common Pleas in Crawford or Erie counties. By this proceeding his stock would have been appraised by disinterested parties, and redeemed by the company, and the remedy afforded by the act is full and complete. His case is precisely analogous to Mr. Mott's in this respect. He could have got par for his shares the moment he asked for it, but he did not choose to take it. He cannot, therefore, succeed in his preliminary application.

The case of Mohawk Bridge Company vs. Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 2 Am. Railway Cases, 570, has no relevancy to this case at all.

So much for the authorities presented by our opponents. I wish now to refer to some cases we have collected on this vital point, which will establish whether we are right or not in the view we take of Mr. Scott's bill. They are all interesting, and bear directly on the facts of this case.

The first case I shall cite is that of Flooks vs. Southwestern Railway Company, 1st Smale and Giffard, 162, decided in 1853 by V. C. Stuart, and reported also in 19 Law and Equity Rep., p. 7.

The judgment of the Court in this case contains a very elaborate view of the difference between private corporations and corporations for public undertakings involving public interests and public duties; and it is there said that the principle that the majority cannot bind the minority as to acts not within the common contract has not been applied to corporations for public undertakings, involving public interests, for which 13 Beavan, 48, is cited. This was also Lord Cottenham's judgment when he was Chancellor.

But I wish to refer you to that part of the case in which it is held that where a bill is filed by a stockholder in the interests of a rival company, the Court will not interfere. You will find this laid down on pages 167 and 168 of the report.

The next case I cite is Rogers vs. Oxford, Wolverhampton and Worcester Company, 2 De Gex & Jones, 662, decided in 1858, by Lords Justices Knight Bruce and Turner, assisted by Mr. Justice Erle. On page 674 of the report, you will find the emphatic words of Lord Justice Knight Bruce against the duty of a court of equity to assist a stockholder who is playing into the hands of a rival company. Next is the case of Hare vs. London and Northwestern Railway Company, 2 Johnson & Hemm, p. 80, decided by Sir W. Page Wood in June, 1861. The main point decided is that two companies may agree to divide their profits, confirming Lord Cottenham's view on this subject. It is an interesting case, and I will read a little from it.

After considering that interesting point with which your Honor is familar, and which had been previously decided by Lord Cottenham, as to the difference between the rights of a private and a public corporation, going over all the decisions, and showing how common law judges agreed with Lord Cottenham, and how the weight of decisions was in his favor, on pages 111, 112, he considers the position of a shareholder, and shows that his interest is to gain the largest possible amount of profit. He then expresses his inclination (on page 120) to act upon the views expressed by Lord Justice Knight Bruce, in the case above cited, in regard to a stockhloder filing a bill in the interest of a rival company, and proceeds to decide the cause.

Still later, in the case of Forrest vs. Manchester Railway Company, 30 Beavan, 40, the decree of the Master of the Rolls was affirmed by the Lord Chancellor, in July, 1861, on the grounds that the plaintiff, a stockholder, did not *bona fide* represent the shareholders of the railway company, but was the puppet of the rival packet company. See note on page 48 of the report.

How strongly does this apply to Mr. Scott's bill. He contends, poor, injured man, that he is damaged by the increase of the traffic of the road of which he is a stockholder, and seeks to restrain the completion of a contract which will produce such a result.

Now, here you have, as late as July, 1861, the decision of the late learned Lord Chancellor on this ground alone, that courts will not countenance any such attempt as this made here to-day, where a man who does not, *bona fide*, file his bill as a stockholder, or who could go out of a company without being hurt at all, comes into Court with a statement, which on its face shows that it is a sham, complaining of what Sir Wm. Page Wood says is not ordinarily the complaint of shareholders, the probable increase of traffic on the road in which he says he is interested. He is manifestly but a puppet in the hands of others who are competitors of the road.

I do not think the Court will be able to reconcile the statements put forth by the gentlemen on the other side, who say to us, "You are a company under the stockholders' bill, and not a company under the company's bill. I do not think you will be able to reconcile the statements of the two bills, in which, on the one hand, a stockholder complains of what is manifestly beneficial to him, in aid of a complaint set up on the other hand, in the bill filed by the companies, of injury caused to them by the self same acts. I do not think the wit of man can reconcile such inconsistencies, and it only proves how bald and destitute of merit must this case be when it cannot even be presented in a court of justice with a decent covering upon it, and when its nakedness and grotesque deformities peep out through the ill-fitting garments with which it is attempted to conceal them. I have now, sir, just as I am about closing my remarks, had handed to me a printed circular of a prominent business firm of this city, which I will hereafter present in the shape of an affidavit.

Mr. Biddle here read the business circular of Miller & Co.

What a commentary upon the position of the companies who set themselves up as parties complainant in this case, when we find our own citizens leaving Philadelphia to transfer their business to New York, alleging as one of the reasons for the change that freights are cheaper to the west from New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad than they are from the city of Philadelphia. And yet this is the company which comes into Court to ask to restrain the completion of the contract between the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, under the pretence that by means thereof trade will be deflected from the city of Philadelphia.

I have now presented to the Court the united views of my colleagues and myself upon the various points raised upon the bills and affidavits, and I trust made it apparent that no preliminary injunction, as asked for, can be granted to the complainants in either bill; and that there is not the least ground to ask the interference of a Court of Equity in the manner in which it is sought to be obtained in the cases now before the Court.

Thanking your Honor for the attention with which you have listened to me in a somewhat protracted discussion of the case, I leave it, so far as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company are concerned, in your hands.

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The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.
The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1..........$100,000
" " 2..........200,000
" " 3..........60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2,' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 33 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 325 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities to
PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
And the transaction of a general Banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH &
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan
and Stocks Bought and Sold
on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Espillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure
Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 6m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE MÆNNERCHOR MASKED BALL.

A Brilliant and Grotesque Affair—Queer Characters, Costumes, and Conceits—The Meeting of Extremes—The Study of Facial Physiognomy—A "Procession of the Fools"—Music, Mirth, and Masquerading.

A little nonsense now and then, says the poet, is relished by the wisest men—and women. The truth of the old couplet was never more manifest than at the Grand Bal Masque of the Mænnerchor Musical Society, at the Academy of Music last evening. The Mænnerchor is one of our oldest, most celebrated, and successful of American singing societies, and a most worthy and respectable organization. It has got into the good fashion of giving these masked balls every year; and they have always been notable for the spirit of real enjoyment characterizing them—for the love of harmless social amusements is an essential element in the German composition. German recreations are never selfish or exclusive. They embrace the entire family, even to the toddling infant, and the young folks of ten or twelve have as big a share in the *bal masque* as the more consequential grown people.

In every respect, perhaps, the ball of last evening far eclipsed its predecessors. There was more variety of costumes and characters, and the sport of merry-making was more earnest and sustained than is usually the case. First, there was some ground and lofty tumbling by a lot of clowns who walked around the floor upon their hands until their faces were as red as beets, and their wrists became painfully sore. Then the curtain rolled up and the singers appeared upon the stage in the celebrated fair scene from *Martha*. The chorus was no doubt well rendered, to judge from the physical exertions of the foremost choristers, but the vocal harmonies all went for naught, being completely drowned by the blatant orchestra.

By-the-way there were two orchestras in attendance; in addition to the one on the right of the stage, embalmed in a bower of pines, Hassler's orchestra being stationed on the left of the balcony, whence it discoursed operatic gems from *Dinorah*, and so forth. So far as the decorations of the house went, they were quite pretty. Festoons of red, white, and blue fabric, clasped by miniature masks, adorned the front of the balcony. The stage was arranged in neat curtains, and altogether was "fair to behold." The floor managers wore white satin badges, surmounted with small masks, that grinned with exuberant jollity.

The night was hardly auspicious for an entertainment of the kind, or indeed for any public entertainment. The weather was unpleasantly cold, and the snow disagreeably deep. But the Academy was so full that had the attendance been much larger there would have been an inconvenient jam, and the princely suits would have suffered. The floor was crowded with the dancers and promenaders from half-past nine o'clock until after two; and the parquet circle, balcony, and family circle were filled with the spectators, who must have enjoyed themselves as much as the actual participants in the revel.

To give the ball imposing *eclat*, one or two new features were introduced. The programme of the dances was printed on illuminated card-board fans, with one of which each lady was presented. The idea was both ornamental and useful, for dancing *en masque* is decidedly warm work, and even the shaggy polar bears fanned themselves as persistently as the "Dundreary" exquisites. Another novelty was the check system.

Each gentleman, as he passed out from the ball-room, presented his hand, and had a check imprinted on the palm, with ink. The plan was found to work admirably—so admirably, indeed, that several of our gentlemen friends, who were unable otherwise to gain admission to the parquet circle, moistened their palms, shook hands warmly with acquaintances who had "just come out," and thus obtained the necessary imprint.

Among other excellent music of the evening was the "Galop," composed expressly for the occasion by Adolph Birgfeld. Its brilliancy was a theme of general remark, and its execution by the orchestra was capital.

The third novelty to be mentioned was more startling and harrowing than these. About 11 o'clock great cries were heard up in the family circle, and three or four clowns were seen struggling and belaboring the prostrate and apparently lifeless figure of a man. Every one was startled at the cruelty of their conduct, and the feeling was intensified to horror, when they seized the unfortunate wretch, and tossing him over the railing, hurled him to the floor. He struck with such a violent "thud" that he burst open, scattering his contents (a bundle of straw) upon the dresses of the peasant girls and peeresses, the Esquimaux and the jolly Mynheers.

To recollect all the ludicrous characters presented would be a matter of some difficulty. Many who made the least attempt to be ridiculous in their "make-up" were the most so, as in the case of a young lady whose slippers were so absurdly small that "her heel kept a-rocking" all through the dance. There is no better field for the study of human nature, its follies and its foibles, than the mask ball-room. In general, too, there can be no better indication of the bent of a person's character than the style of dress they select for such occasions.

Amid much that was very funny and entertaining by the hour, there were some characters in bad taste, and some not unexceptionable. And there were too painfully many, that exhibited a woful paucity of original idea. The impressible lackadaisical "Hamlets" were there, with plumes, caps, doublets, and immaculate hose, displaying contemptibly proportioned calves. In each case, however, it was remarked that the proprietors of the calves lost no opportunity of displaying them, or striking effective attitudes. The consequential air of these fellows were sickening. In fact, the veritable Danish Prince wouldn't have sought to cut such a "swell."

Among the dancers there was at least one little maiden in jacket and pants; and *vice versa*, there was one very tall gentleman, with trailing skirts, sacque, puffs, and waterfall, who took the trim of a diminutive gentleman, and with minc-ing step, went simpering round in the accepted style of the *haut ton*. "Richard Swiveller" was at the ball, as seedy looking as ever—his hair unkempt, his boots unpolished, his pants too short for fashionable effect, his nose in radiant bloom, and his hat, tall and battered, like a monitor turret just after a naval engagement, he cut a sorry figure. "Paul Pry," a demure Quakeress. "Friar Tuck," "Robinson Crusoe," a Brazilian ape, "Richard III," a knight of Malta, an Esquimaux, were a few of the other characters distinguishable among the innumerable black and yellow dominoes.

Suddenly the band, after a moment's silence, burst forth into the march from *Norma*, the motley crowd surged to and fro, and through an aisle made open by the masqueraders retreating, a curious phenomenon in the history of carnivals presented itself. From a curiously constructed egg, which would rival the fabulous roc's egg in Sinbad, there issued an assemblage which would have delighted the eyes of Bulwer Lytton if his "Renard the Fox" could have been framed from description and not from imagination. Springing, as though from the ground, the fox and wolf, the lion, lioness, and leopard, the tiger, panther, and lamb, ass, sheep, and goat, cat, dog, and chicken, with all the beasts of the field, fowls of the air, if not fishes of the sea, entered upon the floor.

The Babel of voices was deafening; all the cries, from the mewing of the cat to the crowing of the cock, were heard. It seemed as though the magic spell of midnight had effect, as tradition has it; the voices of the denizens of the forest, and transported into the Academy, they rivalled each other in calling on the moon. Amid this scene of confusion they formed themselves in procession, and led by a giant, disguised in the grotesque dress of the days of which Ovid sang, proceeded to march around the building. They were joined by a number of Indians, mounted on Shetland ponies, who galloped over the stage to the detriment of the harmony of Birgfeld's Band, and the evident and ill-concealed terror of the leaders. Thrice did the curious cavalcade defile around the floor, and finally disappeared through the unique contrivance by which they were admitted. The entire effect of the episode was most admirable. It was devised with all the grotesque ingenuity of the Germans, and executed with the skill and success of those whose interest was entirely centred in making it a triumph.

So much for the Mænnerchor masked ball. It was throughout a gratifying success. No unseemly incident marred its pleasures; no lack of interest was discernible at any time in the evening; and all who were present, or participated in any way, were evidently well pleased.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue* is interesting to those who have seen it, from the difference of the cast. To begin with the heroine, Miss Orton never displayed more talent, or proved her claims to high artistic merit. Her first scenes were full of archness, spirit, and vivacity, mingled with the humor of the Irish peasant girl, but it was in the deeper scenes of the drama that her finest qualities were displayed.

Earnest, full of tenderness, her whole soul entranced in her love, every tone, look, and gesture expressed it. There was not one moment of rant or exaggeration, but the utterance of despair in the court scene was nature itself, from the very heart. Her eyes were never once taken from her husband as he stood his trial for his life. Miss Orton was utterly imbued with the character she represented—the tears of her audience were the best testimony of her excellence.

Mr. Glenny is an actor of the best school, natural, quiet, and impressive. His brogue is not a stage brogue, but real; his whole tone is characteristic. He has impulse and warmth, but we think that Mr. Baker had the power of drawing more tears. Mr. Glenny is, however, a finished artist. Miss Cooper is very much improved. She played "Fanny Powers" quietly and agreeably. She dressed the part with much more grace than her predecessor, with the exception of the exaggerated flow of curls and the thoroughly modern confusion of the short locks on her forehead, most unbecoming to every one.

Mr Moreland was scarcely as effective a representative of the "O'Gracy" as Mr. Lilton, but was, however as he always is, satisfactory. Mr Lennox, as "Pheeny," was better than usual. He is more at his ease, and there was more harmony in the whole conception, but we think his make-up is a little overdone. Mr. Young was not as elegant a grand seigneur as Mr. Marlowe. Mr. Ward's cockney footman was capital, and full of humor.

The piece was of course put on the stage with all the mechanical and scenic effects which first made it celebrated. Mr. Glenney is a better musician than Mr. Baker, but has not so fine a voice. Miss Orton should take the trouble to get a little cultivation for her voice, which would be a contralto, but whichis now the only drawback to her admirable performance of "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer will appear this evening as "Bianca." From the specialty of her style we should imagine that she would be seen to great advantage in legitimate tragedy.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke has drawn crowded houses nightly.

PERELLI'S OPERAS are exciting great curiosity in the community. *Clarissa Harlowe*, Perelli's own composition, is a love story taken from Richardson's celebrated novel. This opera, for Medori, at Vienna had an immense success.

Health of Governor Curtin.

When Governor Curtin left Harrisburg for the Island of Cuba, some of the best professional men and many of his warmest personal friends were apprehensive that he would not return alive. His nervous condition was such as to render it difficult for him to move. His entire system had been reduced fearfully, and the man seemed to have been utterly exhausted by the herculean labors and incalculable responsibility of his position. After an absence of not quite two months, his Excellency returns to the capital entirely restored. He has fully regained his usual cheerful demeanor. The old physical elasticity has been restored, and the man to all appearance and in reality is himself again, fitted once more for the discharge of those important duties to whose attention he almost sacrificed his life, and in the performance of which he only flagged in five years, when his physical energies were incapable longer of yielding to his mental powers.

Thus restored, Governor Curtin comes back to the capital ready for the great work which confronts him in the last year of his second administration, and which he will discharge with the faithfulness and fearlessness that have characterized him in all his official duties. It is presumed that Governor Curtin will not complete his Message, so as to have it in readiness for communication to the Legislature, before next Tuesday. Before the Governor left for Cuba, he was in no condition to engage in the preparation of this important document. He comes back, however, in restored health, and is now already actively engaged in the performance of his official duties.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

24 Below Tenth Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Operations of Ferocious Fenians.

THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLAS.

How the Bride was Dressed, and who were the Attendants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

Fenian Operations.

The Fenians having partially settled their internal difficulties, propose to recommence operations on an extended scale, including arrangements for pushing a large sale of Fenian bonds. P. H. Donegan, a man of considerable influence in Irish circles, has been appointed an O'Mahony agent for the sale of bonds in this District, and the Centres of the various circles here, excepting the Washington Circle, which repudiated O'Mahony, are constituted a supervisory committee.

Testimony of Governor Aiken.

Governor William Aiken, of South Carolina, is in town. He states that General Sickles is giving much satisfaction by the energy and good judgment with which he is discharging the duties of his position in South Carolina.

Condition of Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau has completed its census of the colored population of Washington City, and find in it upwards of 23,000 colored residents. The Florida Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau reports the feeling in that State against the Freedmen among the little planters, lawyers, members of the present Legislature, the croakers, and other small fry, is contemptible; while the substantial farmers have a degree of consideration for the former slaves that could scarcely be expected.

Mrs. Douglas' Wedding.

The marriage of Mrs. Adele C. Douglas with Brevet Brigadier-General Williams, U. S. A., took place last night, at the residence of Mrs. Douglas on New Jersey avenue, as announced in yesterday's TELEGRAPH.

The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch, assisted by Father McGuire, of Georgetown College. The guests were Hon. E. M. Stanton and lady, Lieutenant-General Grant and lady, Senator Foster and lady, General Townsend and lady, Generals Fry, Ingalls, and Kelton, Colonel Burton, Miss Jennie Cameron, of Pennsylvania, daughter of ex-Senator Cameron; Hon. Thomas A. Scott and lady, of Philadelphia; General Patterson, of Philadelphia; the two sons of Judge Douglas; Mrs. Cutts and Miss Cutts, mother and sister of the bride, and Colonel Cutts, her brother.

The dress of the bride was made of white corded silk, "high in the neck," and a rich tulle veil. The bridegroom appeared in full military uniform. The newly-married couple very sensibly dispensed with the formal stereotyped bridal tour, and spend their honeymoon in Washington.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of citizens of Colorado, now resident in New York, in favor of the admission of that Territory as a State; but with the proviso that the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) presented a similar petition on the same subject.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to report an amendment, that "direct taxes shall be apportioned according to property and representation fixed on the basis of adult male voters, who shall be citizens of the United States." Mr. Lawrence advocated his proposition.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) supported the amendment of Mr. Lawrence, and opposed the resolution of the Committee on Reconstruction, saying it gave the States the power to exclude all races.

Mr. Brown presented a petition asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the payment for slaves or of any debt contracted in behalf of the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Samuel J. Kirkwood was sworn in as a Senator from Iowa until the 3d of March, 1867.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up.

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) spoke against the measure.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—The snow still continues. Wind northeast.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour is dull; Western extra, $9 25@9 50. Wheat scarce. Corn firm; for white, 80c.; yellow active at 76@78c. Oats dull. Seeds steady. Provisions quiet. Lard, 18@19c. for Western. Coffee inactive. Sugars dull. Whisky firm at $2 31.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

400 sh	Keystone Zinc	1	200 sh	Union Can pf	4½
6 sh	Lehigh Val...	61½	100 sh	do	4½
60 sh	do.....	61½	200 sh	do.....cash	8½

To the Members of the Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, AND SECOND SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., January 12, 1866.—As the armies were being broken up in July last, I was chosen, in connection with others, to secure funds and build a monument to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Major-General McPherson.

The faces of the troops were already turned homeward, and but little could then be done in raising money. Many, however, have since sent in their contributions, and it is now desired that the remaining members of that army, who feel willing to assist in so noble an object, should send in their voluntary subscriptions to General A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is desired that all sums should be paid in prior to April 1, 1866.

As a basis for contributing, I would state that private soldiers pay $1, line officers from $5 to $10, and field and general officers from $10 to $50, according to their wishes.

It is requested that all newspapers in the portion of the country in which the Army of the Tennessee was recruited should publish this notice. W. B. HAZEN, Major-General.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the lands of Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1224 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, turnouts, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the aforesaid leased property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

10 20 fwtF10

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. B. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 lyr

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TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

WANTS.

WANTED—$4000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, 10 per cent. per annum and good security. Address L. X. Z., this office. 1t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class HOUSE in Arch street, west of Broad, and east of Twenty-first street. Possession not required for six months.
Address Box 2466 Post Office. 1 20 6t*

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NEW FALL STYLES

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WALL PAPERS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

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SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC.

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The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns

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Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently the Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

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Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.

PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

T. G. KORONY & Co.,

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TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

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Punch	Once-a-Week,
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	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 22 mwslmrp

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OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

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4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins,
2859 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
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500 trails Seedless "
10,000 half boxes Valencia "
200 trails soft shell Almonds.
600 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.

Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

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"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
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STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off so-called and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I see that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(*SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.*),

PROPRIETORS.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M'ERIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debility exists, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

1 24wfm 8p2m